THE BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER.

VOL. XLI.] SATURDAY, 11 MAY, 1833. [NO. 2240.

THE Right Honorable the Governor requests the company of the Officers of His Majesty's and the Honorable Company's Civil, Military, and Naval Services, at a Ball and Supper on Tuesday evening the 28th Instant, at 9 o'clock, to celebrate the birth-day of His Majesty the King.

R. B. FITZ GIBBON,
Capt. and A. D. C.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Parell, 7th May, 1833.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Probate of the last Will and Testament of BOYE DEWCOOVER, the widow of SHAH JUGJEEVAN KISHOREDASS, late of Bombay Banian woman, deceased, may be granted to JUMNADASS JUGJEEVANDASS, the sole Executor therein named; all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 7th day of May, 1833.

H. E. SOUTHOUSE,
PROCTOR.

જાહેર ખબર

શ્રી ચુમળજી વાલી લાંણીઅણ મરનાર બાઇ દેવકુવર તે શાહા જગજીવન શીવદાશની વીઢવા તે બાઇનાં છેલા વીલ અથવા વશીએતનાંમાંનો અખતીઆર લેવા શાહુ શ્રી ચુમળજીની જુદીકેટરની ખુશરીમ ડોસ્ટમો જમનાદાશ જગજીવન દાશ એ ઘણીનુ એ બાઇએ પોતાનાં વીલમો નામ દાખલ કરીને વકીલ ઠેરવેઓ છે તેને અરજ કીધેછે જે મકને મલે એ વાશતે શેરવે લોકો જેકોઇ એનાં બાઇ શીતા હોયે તેમણેને જકેર થાએ તા રીખ ૭ મી મેએ ૧૮૩૩

હેય—ઇ—શાહુઠકારુશા
વકીલ.

ISLAND OF ST. HELENA.

NOTICE—For the information of those persons, Citizens of the United States of America.—WILLIAM CARROL, Merchant and Ship Agent at the Island of St. Helena, hath been appointed by the President of the United States of America at the City of Washington, on the 4th day of February A. D. 1831, under the Hand and Official Seal of the Secretary of State of the United States of America, as CONSULAR COMMERCIAL AGENT for that Island, with all the privileges and authorities of right, appertaining to that appointment.

WILLIAM CARROL begs also to inform Captains of Ships calling at St. Helena, that they may be furnished with whatever they can possibly require at the shortest notice, and on the most moderate terms.

THE Acting Paymaster of the 4th (or Queen's Own) Light Dragoons, will receive sealed Tenders 'till the 15th Instant, for a Bill or Bills, amount (277) two hundred and seventy seven pounds, to be drawn upon Messrs. Hopkinson Barton and Knyvett, at 30 day's sight.

The Bidding to be made in Poona Rupees, and in sums not less than fifty pounds.

Kirkee, 4th May, 1833.

SALE by Auction.—BECK AND CO. on Tuesday next, the 14th Instant, will hold their usual weekly Auction and sell chiefly without limit, the following collection of goods viz. Large Pier Glasses, Hanging Lamps, Wall Shades, a 6 light Chandelier, Argand Lamps, the remains of an Invoice of Perfumery &c. consisting of Soda Powders, Essences of Ginger and Peppermint, Aromatic Vinegar, Maccassar Oil, Dentrifice, Brushes of sorts, Comfits, Windsor Soap &c. Wafers, Piece Goods, sundry cut and plain Glass Ware, Hodgson's Beer in Bottle, Queen's Ware, Sundry Wines and Liquors, a great variety of useful Household Furniture, and at 1 P. M. a few Saddles and draught Horses.

Forbes Street, 11th May, 1833.

COMMISSION GOODS. BECK AND CO. respectfully invite attention to the undermentioned choice articles just imported, viz. Bengal Hooka Snakes, Ghoracco and Ghool, Hood hides of superior quality, and Europe visiting Cards. The whole worthy of notice.

Forbes Street, 11th May, 1833.

JUST Published, No. 11 of QUARTERLY ARMY LIST—Price, 3 Rs.

Courier Office, 11th May, 1833.

SALE by Public Auction, on Monday, next the 13th Instant. Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co. will submit for sale by Public Auction, the choice and elegant Household Furniture, Plate, Plated Ware, Glass, and Porcelain, Carriages and Horses, the property of Charles A. West Esq. breaking up his Establishment; at his Residence at Mazagon, immediately opposite to the Mount.

The sale will take place at 11 o'clock in the Forenoon, and the property to be on view from this day until it takes place. Catalogues may be had at Frith Bomanjee and Co's.

This very superior assortment of Articles, to which Frith, Bomanjee and Co. invite public attention, comprizes handsome Silver Spoons, Forks, Desert Knives and Forks, and other Table requisites; splendid Plated Epergne and Plated Dish Covers, (quite new) rich Damask Table Linnen, handsome Porcelain Dinner, Breakfast, Tea, and Desert services, Table Shades, Cruet, Liquor, and Pickle Frames, six Light Lustres, elegant Four Light Grecian Lamp with Argand burners, Wall-shades, Vase Lamps, Rich Crimson Damask Ottoman, with Couches and Foot Stools "*en suite,*" Dining, Card and Pembroke Tables, Dining and Drawing Room Chairs, a Grand Piano Forte by "Stoddart," made expressly for this Country, Bed and Dressing Room Furniture, two neat Palanquins.

A handsome London built Barouche, and a pair of powerful well matched Candahar Horses, a Shigrampo with a pair of handsome Arab Horses; a single Horse Ditto, with Horse and Harness; an excellent Stanhope and a handsome Buggy Horse ditto, with Horse and Harness; an excellent Stanhope, and Harness by Walter and Whitehurst and a handsome Buggy Horse, 14½ hands high and six years old; and, if not previously disposed of by private contract, a temporary Bungalow erected in the Compound.

FOR SALE,

A STEADY powerful Cape Horse, well broke for Harness, his Pedigree and particulars may be had on application to Messrs. FRITH, ROMANJEE AND CO.

Nesbit Lane, 11th May, 1833.

ON Wednesday next the 15th Instant, to close an account, Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, *without reserve,* the following Piece Goods:-Jeanettes, India Jeans, Striped Drills, Satteens, colored Moleskins, coloured Cantoons, Thicksetts, Quiltings for Waistcoats, &c.

On the same day they will expose for sale, several handsome *coloured and gilt Dinner Services;* of various patterns complete for 36 persons, also an assortment of various goods, consisting of Hunting and Hussar Saddles, Sircingles and Martingales, Coarse Hats, a few double and single Barrel guns, quite new, Blue Nankeens, &c. &c. &c.

At noon any Cattle or Carriages that may offer.

NOTICE.—On Thursday the 23d Inst., Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co. will submit for Sale at his Residence Breach Candy, the Household Furniture and Property of J. L. JOHNSON Esq. comprizing the usual requisites of a small family establishment, and a small but neat and substantial service of Plate. The whole may be viewed, together with a London built Barouchette, Horses and Harness, on Monday the 20th Instant and following days, when Catalogues will appear.

A CARD.

IT is requested that persons who have benevolently subscribed on account of the four Children of JOHN GEORGE GREEN, left destitute in Bombay, will be good enough to pay their subscriptions to Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO.

SALE BY AUCTION.—On Tuesday the 28th Inst. Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO. will sell by Public Auction, the Household Furniture and Property of W. H. HART, Esqr. together with a Cab Phaeton and three Horses. Further particulars will be made known and Catalogues published hereafter.

Nesbit Lane, 11th May, 1833.

FOR sale,—A neat light Barouchette, built expressly for this Country painted in dark Chocolate. Price..Rs. 1750

A Ditto, Ditto, painted a light Yellow..... „ .. „ 1350

The above two Carriages are recently imported.—Apply to Messrs. FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO.

Nesbit Lane, 11th May, 1833.

NOTICE.

IN reference to an advertisement signed by H. L. GUILLEMAND, which appeared in the Gazette and Courier of the 4th instant, the public are hereby informed that the papers therein mentioned were delivered to me by Mr. GUILLEMAND, and are held by me as part security for a debt due by that gentleman, trading under the firm of ROBERT TAYLOR AND CO., amounting to nearly Rupees 70,000, and against the members of which firm, an action is about to be instituted in the Supreme Court, the decision of which, will best determine whether I have a right to the papers or not.

BAPOO RAGOONATH JOSHEE.
Bombay, May 7th, 1833.

FOR sale at the Godowns of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL and Co. Bass's Superior Pale Ale, just landed from the Ship Mountstuart Elphinstone, from Liverpool, at Rs. 55 per Hhd.

Apply to the Warehousekeeper at the office of Messrs. W. NICOL and Co.

Rampart Row, 10th May, 1833.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. MACVICAR BURN, and Co.

Brown's Cantenac Claret in	1 and 3 doz. Cases, Rupees	20 per dozen
Sauterne and Barsac	1 .. 16	" "
Mascatel	1 .. 20	" "
Epernay Champaigne	1 & 2, 35	" "

Scheidam Gin in Cases and Carboys.

ALSO

A Few Hhds and 6 dozen Cases Sherry of excellent quality from Messrs. Cockburn and Co. of Leith and Messrs. Cockburn and Campbell of Edinburgh.

Church Lane, 11th May, 1833.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PESTONJEE AND MERWANJEE, beg to inform the public that they have purchased a few dozens of best OLD HOCK of vintage 1811, and have it exposed for sale at their Shop in Apollo Street.

Bombay, 10th May, 1833.

SECOND CALCUTTA LOTTERY of 1833.

A few Tickets in the above Lottery, are for sale at the Office of DADABHOY and MUNCHERJEE PESTONJEE, at 140 Rs. each.

Bombay, 81th May, 1833.

SECOND CLASS OF THE FIFTY SECOND MADRAS GOVERNMENT LOTTERY.

TICKETS and Shares in the above Lottery are for sale with FROMMURZE SORABJEE, at the following prices:—

Whole Tickets, at.....	Rs.	105 each.
Half...Ditto.. ".....	"	52 2 qr.
Quarter Ditto. ".....	"	26 2 qr.

TERMS, CASH.

The Drawing will take place on the 8th Inst. *Bombay, 11th May,* 1833.

FOR Sale, at the Godowns of Messrs. ADAM SKINNER AND CO., the following Wines, viz.

Sherry Wine, from Pitman Hullock and Co. in half Chests, at	Rs.	20 per Dozen.
Ditto.....do. in quarter do. at.....	Rs.	20 do. do.
Ditto, from Charles Bell, in half Chests, at	Rs.	18 do. do.
Ditto. do. in Pints, in cases of 6 doz. each.....	Rs.	12 do. do. Pints.

Ditto in Butts of 120 Gallons each, and Hhds. Rs. 600 do. Butt.

London Particular Madeira in Pipes.

"Destournel Cos Medoc first Claret," landed from the *Albion,* in cases of three dozens each, at Rs. 20 per dozen. Terms—Cash, and Parties out of Bombay to apply thro' their Agents at the Presidency.

Bombay, 11th May, 1833.

NOTICE.—HOARE, HIBBERT and Co's. Beer, bottled here in November and December last, for Sale at 6 Rupees per dozen, in quantities of not less than 6 dozens.

Alsopp's and Bass' Pale Ale in Hhds. Price 100 Rupees.

Terms Cash; and parties at Outstations to apply through their agents in Bombay.

Apply at the Godowns of ADAM SKINNER and Co.

Dady's Buildings, Bombay, 11th May, 1833

FOR SALE, at Messrs. BECKWITH AND CO'S.

Double Barrelled Percussion Guns, by W. Mills, at Rs. 550 each.

Do....do.....Flint...do.....do.

Do....do.....Percussion Pistols, doa

Received per *Lady Raffles,* direct from the Maker.

FOR SALE at the GODOWNS of Messrs. REMINGTON and Co. superior *Phelan's* highly flavoured *Claret,* at Rs. 20 per dozen, in cases of 3 dozen each.

Bombay, 11th May, 1833.

ON SALE, at the GODOWNS of MESSRS. REMINGTON AND CO., the following Wines of superior quality, from Messrs. TODD and BOSANQUET:—

Claret 2d Growth.... Rs. 30 per doz.

Pale Sherry..... " 26 per doz.

R. and Co. will register all orders for the above Wines to be supplied, whenever the stock may be expended from the first shipments they may receive, and will forward to TODD and BOSANQUET orders for annual supplies of the above and other Wines for Individuals and Regimental Messes. The Shipping prices of all T. and B's. Wines may be known on application to R. and Co. who will receive payment on the arrival of the orders in Bombay.

FOR SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all ZOROASTRIANS, that a Goojrathee Catechism adapted to the capacity of young Children, has been just published at the Bombay Hutkaru Press, and is now on sale. It is entitled "RAHNUMAYA MUJDIASNEE" (i. e. a Guide to the Mujdiasnians) The first part treats of the knowledge of God, His Prophets, His Laws, and His Commands; the second, contains a variety of useful admonitions to young Children. The price per copy is one rupee, *ready cash.* Application to be made to SORABJEE DORABJEE at the office of the Bombay Courier.

Bombay, 11th May, 1833.

વેચવા નીછે

શરવે જરથોશતીઓને ખબર હીઆંથી આપીએચજે શ્રી ચુમળજીનાં કુલકાકુંતથા વરતમાનનાં છાપાખાંનાંમો બયાંવીને વાશતે જવાબ શાવાલની એકમ નાંધલી આશરે ૬૦ શકાની ચોપડી નાંમે રેકનુંમાએ મજદીઅશની છઆને માજદીઅશનીઓને રાકનો બતાવનાંર ઠેવે નાંમે તજઆર થાજછે અને તે ચોપડીનાં લાગજે કીધાછે તે મધે લાગ પેકેલો ખોદાને તથા પેગંમબરને પીછાંનવો તથા દીન જરથોશતીનાં ફેકમ પરમાણે જરુરીઆત પરજોનોછે તથા લાગ બીજા મધે મણીએક શીખામણો નોછે અને કેનો લાવ દર ચોપડી ૧ કનો રૂ ૧) ઠરાવેઓછે જે શાકુબોને બેઇએતો શોરાબજી દોરાબજી પાશેથી ડોરીઅર આ કીશમોથી રૂપીઓ ૧ રોકડો મોકલીને મંગાવીલીએ—તા. ૨૫ મી આપરેલ ૧૮૩૩

TO be let—A newly built airy Bungalow on the Parell road, now in the occupation of D. L. Burnes Esq., to be vacated by the 1st of June. Immediate possession will be had on application to FRAMJEE BOMANJEE at CURSETJEE MANACKJEE'S in the Fort.

Bombay, 10th May, 1833.

TO be let—The House at Mazagon recently vacated by Lieutenant Colonel FEARON.

Do. upper part of a House No. 4 in Military square.

Do. in Colaba, recently vacated by Major DUFFIN.

Apply to CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE.

TO BE LET—The lower roomed House, situated on the Breach road called Devon Cottage. For particulars apply to RUSTOMJEE HORMASJEE MOODY, in Moody Street, within the Fort.

FOR SALE,—The BOMBAY CALENDAR and ALMANAC for the present Year, containing Rules, Regulations, and other matter of local interest not previously published.

The above Work has been printed on both English Royal, and China paper. The price of the former six, and the latter five rupees per Copy.

FOR SALE at the Courier Office, The Oriental Sporting Magazine, from No. 7 to 19, each No..... 3 0 0

Blank Powers of Attorney,.....	0 2 0
Do. Interest Bonds,.....	0 2 0
Do. Policies,.....	1 0 0
Do. Bills of Lading, per set,....	0 2 0
Do. Respondentia Bonds,.....	0 2 0
Do. Bills of Exchange, per set,...	0 2 0
Plans of the Island,.....	1 0 0
Traveller's Itinerary,.....	5 0 0
Insolvent Debtor's Act,.....	3 0 0

LETTER-PRESS PRINTING, neatly executed upon moderate terms.

FOR SALE at the Courier Office, a CODE OF SIGNALS, with a list of Vessels and their corresponding numbers in H. M. Service, and the Commercial Navy of Great Britain, together with those belonging to the Port of Bombay. Price—one Rupee.

FOR SALE at the Courier Office, No. XIX of the Oriental Sporting Magazine.

FOR PASSAGE TO THE CLYDE.
THE well known Ship MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, A. SMALL, Commander, will have immediate despatch for port Glasgow. Apply to the Commander at the office of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL and CO.
Rampart Row, May 11th, 1833.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LONDON,
THE Fine Ship PALAMBAM, G. WILLIS, (late of the *Captain Cook*) Commander, will be despatched for London about 1st June—This Vessel has a Poop and good accommodation for Passengers and carries a Surgeon. Apply to Captain WILLIS at the office of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL AND CO.. where plans of the Cabins may be seen.
Rampart Row, 11th May, 1833.

FOR PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL,
THE Ship HINDOOSTAN, of 362 Tons, JOHN PATTISON, Commander; will leave this with all dispatch.—Apply at the Office of Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.
Dady's Buildings, 11th May, 1833.

GENERAL ORDERS

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.
Bombay Castle, 30th April, 1833.

No. 203—The leave of absence granted to lieutenant H. Bury of the 3rd regiment of light cavalry, by general order dated the 8th instant, no. 173, is cancelled.

No. 204.—The appointments of 2nd deputy commissary of ordance in the arsenal, and deputy at out-stations, having been restricted to the rank of subaltern, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the allowances of captain, which officers below that rank holding those appointments, have hitherto drawn, be discontinued. Present incumbents are exempted from the operation of the rule.

Bombay Castle 3rd May, 1833.

No. 205.—A division order issued by colonel Whish, under date the 15th ultimo, directing captain A. Lighton of the 21st regiment native infantry, to take charge of the pay department at Deesa, during the absence of lieutenant Bartlett, on sick certificate, is confirmed.

No. 206.—A havildar's party of pioneers, is attached to the nothern division of the army, and placed under the orders of the divisional commanding officer, for the purpose of being employed in the repair of roads, and on other works of improvement.

Bombay Castle, 7th May, 1833.

No. 207.—Captain R. Foster, executive engineer at Poona, is allowed to visit the presidency, and to be absent from his station, from the 10th to the 25th instant.

No. 208.—Lieutenant Harris, executive engineer at Deesa, is allowed after completing the annual repairs under his charge, to be absent from his station, until the 31st instant, for the purpose of visiting Abboo.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Gov. in Council,
C. NORRIS, *Chief Sec.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.
REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 2nd May 1833.

Mr. J. Vibart, collector of Ahmedabad, is allowed leave of absence on urgent private affairs for twenty days from the 1st proximo, under the XIV clause of the absentee regulation.

Bombay Castle, 3rd May 1833.

Mr. George Malcolm, assistant to the principal collector of Poona, is allowed leave of absence to proceed to the presidency, to attend the ensuing examination in the Marhatta language.

Bombay Castle, 4th May 1833.

Mr. J. D. Inverarity, assistant to the collector of Ahmednuggur, to have charge of the districts assigned to Mr. Reeves until the latter gentleman joins his station.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Gov. in Council,
L. R. REID, *Sec. to Govt.*

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.
Bombay Castle, 3rd May, 1833.

The leave of absence granted to lieutenant colonel H. Pottinger, resident in Cutch and agent for the governor general in Sinde to visit the presidency, published in the government gazette of the 28th February last, is cancelled at his own request.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Gov. in Council,
C. NORRIS, *Sec. to Govt.*

JUDICAL DEPARTMENT.
Bombay Castle, 3rd May 1833.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to permit Mr. Simson, the judge and session judge of Dharwar, to proceed to Vingorla on private affairs, and to be absent from his station for fourteen days.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Gov. in Council,
JOHN BAX, *Sec. to Govt.*

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.
Bombay Castle, 3rd May, 1833.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint the revd. Henry Davies and the revd. Henry Jeffreys A. M. to undertake from the 1st instant the chaplaincy of Colaba and the harbour, the monthly visits to Tannah being in the meantime suspended, and the revd. R. Ward A. M. temporarily to perform the duties of the chaplain at Kirkee and Poona during the absence of the revd. David Young A. M. from his station, suspending during such time his visit to Seroor.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Gov. in Council,
JOHN BAX, *Seey. to Govt.*

PUBLIC MEETING.

To
ALEXANDER NESBITT SHAW, ESQUIRE,
Sheriff of Bombay.

SIR,—We the undersigned request that you will take the proper measures to call a public meeting on Tuesday next, the 14th Instant, at noon, in the Town Hall, when some propositions embracing the opinions of the Bombay Committee regarding the steam communication with Europe, by way of the Red Sea, will be laid before the meeting.

(Signed) J. WEDDERBURN, „ C. S. STEWART,
„ R. WALLACE, „ HENRY MENZIES.
„ J. H. WILSON,
Bombay, May 8th 1833.

A public meeting will accordingly be held at the Town Hall on Tuesday next the 14th Instant, at noon, for taking into consideration some propositions connected with the Steam communication between this Country and Europe.—European and Native Gentlemen are earnestly invited to attend.

A. N. SHAW,
Sheriff.

BOMBAY,
SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
8th May, 1833.

MILITARY FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR,—I am one of those who feel deeply interested in the welfare of the Bombay Military Fund, and truly may I say, the time has arrived when the support of every well-wisher of it is absolutely necessary to prop up the tottering Institution.

I cannot conceive the object the Hon'ble Court had in view, when they attempted to press upon the Members of the Institution the admission of widows of mixed blood, unless it was to impoverish or ultimately annihilate the Fund. There could not have been a more illiberal proposition made to the Army, the majority of whom, on joining the Service, were obliged to belong to the Fund, and of course fondly anticipated the eventual benefits they were likely to derive from it, either in case of sickness or provision for their families, in the event of any thing happening to them. All these hopes will vanish should the proposition for the admission of widows of mixed blood, be carried. I am certain there is no man who will give the subject due consideration but will say, the Fund cannot stand such an increased expenditure (which the admission of widows of mixed blood will undoubtedly cause) unless the subscriptions to the Institution be encreased, or the benefits derivable from it reduced. What a prospect to the Army at large, and especially to the Invalid, and those who suffer from the climate, to have that part of the Regulations rescinded, which would enable them to proceed to a more genial climate in search of health. What a prospect to the married man to see the probability of the pittance allowed to his family in the event of his death ultimately reduced. What a prospect too to the unfortunate widows and fatherless children, to hear of the probability of their stipends being reduced, a circumstance little expected during the lifetime of their Parent, whose deathbed was cheered with the knowledge that his family were provided for. All, all, in a moment lost, in consequence of widows of mixed blood being admitted to benefits which were intended for them.

It appears extraordinary that the Hon'ble Court will not admit persons of mixed blood into their Civil or Military services, and yet be so anxious to burden a Charitable Fund with the expense of providing for widows and children of Asiatic origin who, generally speaking, (from their Parents being aware of their ineligibility to be on the Fund) are amply provided for. Every Officer before uniting himself to one of them must be fully aware of the existing Regulations and therefore both knowingly and virtually forfeits the benefits derivable from the Fund by forming such a connexion. There can be little doubt that if widows and children of mixed blood are allowed the full benefits of the Fund, that it will be the cause of numerous marriages that would otherwise never take place, and for the credit of the Bombay Army therefore most truly do I hope the present Regulations may never be rescinded.

It is to be regretted that Commanding Officers, on receiving a proposition from Bombay, do not convene a meeting of their Officers, and when all are assembled, lay it before them; at the same time pointing out the necessity of every one duly considering the subject before they give their votes. They should not attempt in the slightest degree to influence any member. The subject should be fairly discussed, and before the meeting broke up (at which all should be present) the vote of each individual should be recorded. It is well known the junior branch of the service, thinking their votes of little consequence, give them without knowing why or wherefore they do so, and only a few days ago an intelligent young man in the course of conversation told me "he was not aware on which side of the question he had voted, regarding the admission of widows of mixed blood; that the circular was brought to him with the Regimental Orders, and in a hurry, he put down his vote as others had done before him, without giving it the slightest thought or consideration."

I appeal to my brother officers; is this the plan on which an institution of such consequence to us all sooner or later is to be conducted? Are all propositions to be carried by the thoughtless junior branch of the service, who really are not aware of the consequences of their negligence. It is in their hands *alone* to carry or negative any questions, being by far the largest portion of the Army, and if they would but give the subject a little consideration, they would not only soon find out the ultimate advantage they must derive from it, as well as the Army at large, but be also conscious of the power they possess in deciding all questions relative to the Military Fund.

Your's obediently,
A SUBALTERN.

1st May, 1833.

INSOLVENT COURT.

MONDAY 6TH MAY, 1833.
BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE.

HORMUSJEE SORAPJEE, and COWASJEE SORAPJEE, two brothers, bankrupts to the extent of SIX LACS of rupees, were remanded to amend their schedules —To answer this large amount of debts, there was neither cash, credit, nor property of any sort —so late as January 1831 they had received an advance in hard cash of ONE LAC AND TWENTY THOUSAND RUPEES, and between that and the month of May following, several other large sums upon promised securities of opium and pearls, which opium and pearls were never forthcoming, and of which large sums, not one rea was now in ESSE, or satisfactorily accounted for; so that as Mr. Morley, counsel for the detaining creditor, maintained, nothing short of a fraudulent concealment of property could account for such an immense deficit. The Chief Justice made some observations to Mr. Morley to the effect, we believe, that the Insolvent Court possessed no criminal jurisdiction, that it was merely a Court of discharge—which had the power simply of discharging the insolvent, or of saying "you shall be discharged but not till after a certain time," or of dismissing the insolvent's petition altogether, in which case he would stand in the same position as if he had never filed it—So far the Court had discretion according to the circumstances of the case; but a direct criminal jurisdiction it had none—at the same time, if anything in the shape of fraud was committed by parties before that Court, they would be liable to an indictment for the same before the regular Criminal Tribunal at the Sessions——without however, going at present further into the question of criminality, he saw enough in the Schedules and answers of the two petitioners to remand them for the present to gaol for the purpose of amending those schedules—And if hereafter Mr. Morley, could prove a concealment of property or other fraud, the Criminal side of the Supreme Court was open to him—His Lordship then ordered the parties to be remanded and after stating the grounds of the remand in each case, addressed the eldest petitioner in the following words, which as they were spoken in a very marked and impressive tone, and evidently meant as much for the public as the petitioners, we have in part CAPITALIZED for the benefit of all Debtors and Creditors.

"This Court was instituted for the relief of the honest and unfortunate creditor and not as a loophole thro' which the dishonest, the fraudulent and the extravagant should escape from their just engagements.—You are now remanded to amend your schedule and when reproduced I would advise you for your own sake, that it should be more satisfactory than at present. You have here DEBTS to the amount of SIX LACS of Rupees and NO PROPERTY WHATEVER TO MEET IT—You must fully and fairly account by what extraordinary event you suffered such an utter loss of property—you have so late as 1831 received one lac, and twenty thousand rupees, and other large sums in hard cash—you must show us what has become of all that money: and YOUR ACCOUNT MUST BE CANDID, FAIR AND CLEARLY INTELLIGIBLE, for ANY THING LIKE AN ATTEMPT TO ENTANGLE YOUR ACCOUNTS AND WEARY OUT THIS COURT BY THEIR OBSCURITY WILL ONLY SUBJECT YOURSELF TO EVIL CONSEQUENCES,—for this Court sits here to relieve the distresses of the honest man only and both my brother Awdry and myself, are determined that it shall not be turned into a machinery for the benefit of knaves—This Court, if unsatisfied with your schedule, HAS THE UNDOUBTED POWER OF DISMISSING YOUR PETITION ALTOGETHER, in which case you are placed as you stood before coming into it, and the process of the other courts will be again available against you. If in the course of the whole transaction it shall be made out THAT YOU HAVE ATTEMPTED ANY CONCEALMENT OF PROPERTY OR IN ANY OTHER WAY ENDEAVOURED TO DEFRAUD YOUR CREDITORS, you are liable TO BE INDICTED AT THE QUARTER SESSIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT, and if found guilty, TO SUFFER TRANSPORTATION—and if in the course of your examination, as the examination is upon oath, YOU STATE ANY THING THAT IS NOT TRUE, you are liable TO BE INDICTED FOR PERJURY, which if brought home to you by a Jury, will also subject you TO TRANSPORTATION—In conclusion I will again repeat it, and not so much for any effect the repetition can have on you, as for the purpose of undeceiving all who hear me, and of its going abroad and being well understood amongst the Natives, THE INSOLVENT COURT, HOWEVER IT HAS BEEN TRADUCED OUT OF DOORS, HAS BEEN INSTITUTED FOR THE PURPOSE OF AFFORDING RELIEF TO HONEST MEN, WHOSE DIFFICULTIES HAVE ARISEN FROM MISFORTUNE, AND NOT FOR THE END OF COVERING WITH IMPUNITY, THE EXTRAVAGANT AND DISHONEST DEBTOR, WHOM THE ACT, WHEN IT WAS PASSED, COULD NEVER HAVE CONTEMPLATED.

The Court was then adjoured till the first Monday in June.—*Gazette, May* 8.

THE DURPUN.

We have received a Letter from Baroda, dated the 1st instant, stating that there had lately been a Suttee at that place. Although we have no reason to doubt the truth of the information, yet as the communication has been made anonymously—but more especially as no particulars have been given—we refrain from offering any remarks on the Suttee, until we can procure more information on the subject, and learn what line of conduct was pursued on the occasion by the ruling authority at Baroda.

We are sorry to hear that the Cholera has broken out in some parts of Sholapore, and the neighbouring districts. From the accounts which have reached us, it appears that that part of the country has suffered from the same cause about this season for several years past. The proportion of cases which have proved fatal this year, has been comparatively small;—yet the very presence of the disorder amongst them has struck terror into the inhabitants. In a large village near Sholapore, containing about 3000 inhabitants, 38 persons were carried off from the 19th to the 26th of last month; and the number of sick on the 26th was thirty.

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Vessels Names.	*Date of intended Departure.*	*To what Port.*	*Touching where.*
Henry Wellesly.	11th May...	London.....	St. Helena.
Caledonia.....	12th ditto...	Liverpool...	
Aliquis.....	12th ditto...	Ditto.....	Ditto.
Hindostan.....	20th ditto...	Ditto... ..	
Duke of Roxburgh.....	20th ditto...	London.....	Ditto.
Palambam.....	1st June..	Ditto.....	
M. Elphinstone.	1st ditto...	Glasgow....	

HIGH WATER TABLE,—11th MAY, 1833.

	MORN.	AFT.
Saturday	11 36	0 03
Sunday	0 27	0 51
Monday	1 15	1 39
Tuesday	2 03	2 27
Wednesday	5 51	3 15
Thursday	3 39	4 03
Friday	4 27	4 51

EXCHANGE.

On London 6 months sight at 1 | 9
Calcutta 30 days 106 B'y. Rs. per 100 Sicca Rupees.
Madras 30 days 101 B'y. Rs. per 100 Madras Do.
Remittable Loan 142 B'y. Rs. per 100 Sicca Do.
Five per Cent. Loan of 1822 | 23, according to the period of discharge.....106 *at* 111
Do. of 1825 | 26 .....
Do. of 1829 | 30 .....108 *at* 11

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Assist. Surgeon James Boyd, Civil Surgeon, from Kulladghee.
Capt. Stanley, H. M. 40th Regt. from Poonah.
Lieut. Croad, Qr. Mr. H. M. 4th Lt. Dragoons, from do.
Lieut. Lechmere, H Brigade, from do.
Captain Elder, B. E. Regt. from Poonah.
Captain Stokoe, Invalid Battn., from do.
Cornet A. Wroughton, 5th Madras Lt. Cavalry, from Jaulnah.
Ensign E. C. Cotgrave, 20th Regt. N. I. from Poorbunder.
Acting Ensign Milne, 1st Gr. Regt. from Poonah.

DEPARTURES.

Lieut. Lechmere, H. Brigade, to Deesa.
Captain J. Young, His Highness the Nizam's Horse, to Mahabuleshwar.
Lieut. E. P Del'Hoste, 16th Regt. N. I. to Dapoolee.
Assistant Surgeon Charles Lush, Medical Establishment, to Dapooree.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGE.

On Saturday the 4th Instant, at St. Thomas's Church, Bombay, by the Reverend Henry Davies, William Robert Strange, Esq. of the 2d Madras Cavalry, second son of Sir Thomas Strange, formerly Chief Justice at Madras, to Charlotte Jane, Step daughter to His Excellency Lieut. Genl. Sir Colin Halkett, Commander in Chief at Bombay, and eldest daughter of the late Major Tyler, of the Royal Artillery.

BIRTHS,

At Poona, May 4th, the Lady of Lieut. Crockett, 1st. Grenadiers, of a Son.
At the Isle of France, on the 18th March, the Lady of Michael Willoughby, Esq., Bombay Artillery, of a Son.

DEATH,

At Colabah, on the 7th Instant, George Henry Boyer David, the Infant Son of G. W. Binchley Esq., aged 4 years.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

May 3d.—Ship Palambam, George Willis, Master, from Sydney, 5th February 1833.
5th.—The Hon'ble Company's Schooner Royal Tiger, Lieut. W. Igglesdon, in charge, from Jaitpoor, the 1st Instant.
Passengers.—Mrs. Igglesdon and Child.
May 5th.—Portuguese Brig, Temerario, F. B. A. de Silva, Master, from Macao, 20th February, 1833.
Passengers.—Three Portuguese, and one Chinaman.
6th—Ship Mountstuart Elphinstone, Andrew Small Master, from Liverpool, 12th Dec. 1832.
8th.—Ship Gipsey, Robert Highat, Master, from Liverpool, 24th Dec. 1832.
Passengers.—Mrs. H. Ball, and Mr. Charles Harrison.

DEPARTURES.

May 4th.—Barque Abgarus, Thomas S. Rogers, Master, to Calcutta.
Passengers.—Mr. Thomas Papley, Country Service, and 10 Natives.
5th.—Portuguese Brig Cacadore, J. A. de Silva, Master, to Demaun.
6th.—Ship Francis Warden, Abraham bin Nasser, Naiquedah, to Muscat, and Bushire.
—Ship Hannah, Thomas J. Jackson, Master, to China.
Passengers.—5 Natives.
7th.—Portuguese Brig Esperança, J. L. de Cruz, Master, to Demaun.
—Ship King William, William Carr, Master, to Liverpool.
8th.—Barque Mary, Robert Nesmith, Master to London.
—Barque Linnæus, William Smith, Master, to Liverpool.
—Ship Futtay Salam, Joseph Keys, Master, to West Coast of Sumatra.
Passengers.—10 Natives.
9th.—Portuguese Ship Saò Francisco de Paulo, J. F. De Sena, Master, to Demaun.
Passenger.—Mr. Fernandes.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

HON'BLE COMPANY'S BRIG OF WAR.—Tigris.
HON'BLE COMPANY'S STEAMER—Hugh Lindsay.
FREE TRADERS.—Eleanor, Victory, Caledonia, Fortune, Henry Wellesly, Aliquis, Duke of Roxburgh, Hindoostan, Mountstuart Elphinstone, and Gipsey.
COUNTRY SHIPS.—Futtay Eslam, John William, Dare, Maria, Cornwallis, Discovery, Lord Castlereagh, Asia Felix, Cyrene, Caledonia, Allalvie, Fazel Currim, Hind, Sir Charles Malcolm, Hamoody, Edmonstone, Helen, Sophia, Minerva, Pascoa, Anu, Valasondram, Futtay Raymon, Ann Fellis, Louisa, Sullimany, Good Success, Sumdaney, and Glenelg.
PORTUGUESE.—Consoliel.
IMAUM'S SHIP OF WAR.—Elphinstone.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, 11 MAY, 1833.

By the late arrivals from Liverpool we have received files of London Papers up to the 24th, of December. They afford however, as may be supposed, very little news in addition to that we have already published. A few extracts from them will be found below.

We are glad to say the mischievous reports which have been circulated with such industry, both here and in other parts of India, regarding the failure of some of the remaining houses of agency in Calcutta, prove to be unfounded. It appears, however, that the Houses in question have been much pressed for money in consequence of the alarm created by the recent failures, and have applied to the Bengal Government for assistance, which, much to the credit of that body, has been promised to them notwithstanding a positive order of the Court of Directors to the contrary. The Bengal papers state that the sum to be advanced to the houses was not exactly known, but that it was understood to be sufficient to meet the exigencies of the present crisis. We have since heard that it amounts to ten lakhs of rupees each, which is to be secured by mortgage.

We cannot avoid taking the present opportunity of expressing our surprise at the silence which the Calcutta papers have observed upon this subject. For days, and indeed, we may almost say, for weeks, the difficulties under which the houses in question laboured, as well as their application to Government, have been known every where, and yet not a syllable has appeared in any one of the Calcutta papers regarding them. Had it been possible to keep the facts of the case entirely from the public, we should not have wondered at this uncommunicativeness, but the Editors of the Bengal papers must have been perfectly well aware that the difficulties of the Calcutta houses were the subject of common conversation in Calcutta for several days before they noticed them, as is proved by [redacted] mentioned in all

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the private letters from that city. We cannot imagine therefore, what they could have in view by following the course they have pursued, the injurious effects of which are obvious from the nature of the reports which have been circulated regarding the houses. Had the Calcutta Press fairly and frankly stated the difficulties under which the houses were labouring, and the mode which they had adopted for relieving themselves, the public would, in the present state of things, have been much less surprised at the communication, than at the air of mystery which has been given to the whole affair by the silence of the papers, and the editors would, at the same time, have been doing their duty, while, as it is, the public may well complain of them.

So much has lately appeared in print regarding the abuses of the Insolvent Court, that we gladly avail ourselves of the opportunity afforded by the *Gazette*, of giving an account in to-day's paper of the proceedings of the Court upon a late occasion, when the Chief Justice gave a very clear and satisfactory explanation of the objects for which the Court was instituted, and stated the determination of the Bench to see that they were thoroughly accomplished. Having done this we should have been disposed to say nothing further; but, as the Gazette states that this report will have the effect of "disabusing" the public of the impressions which they may have received from what has appeared in our paper, we must take this opportunity of noticing that it does not in any way relate to the accounts we have published, and that it cannot therefore have the effect the Gazette so confidently anticipates.

Those accounts it must be recollected were founded upon data, the correctness of which never has, and never can be, called in question; and until it is we do not very well see how the "disabusing" which the Gazette speaks of can take place. The proceedings of the Court, it will be observed, and the remarks made upon the occasion, relate entirely to fraudulent debtors, while our statements regarding the operation of the Court, were founded entirely upon the immense sums which the Examiner had been allowed to take from two insolvent estates for his services, or rather, as it appears, for doing nothing.—We have yet to learn how that which fell from the Court upon one subject can be considered as disproving our statements regarding another.

The committee appointed at the meeting on the 23rd. ult. after making the most diligent inquiries regarding steam communication, have come to the resolution of calling a general meeting of the inhabitants of Bombay. For this purpose a requisition has been made to the Sheriff in due form, and the meeting, as will be seen in a preceding column, is to take place on Tuesday next at 12 o'clock.

The Committee, we understand, from the facts which have been laid before them, are strongly impressed with an opinion of the practicability of keeping up a steam communication with England when it is once regularly commenced. The grounds upon which they have formed this opinion, as well as an estimate of the annual receipts and expenses of a Steamer plying between Bombay and Suez, will shortly be laid before the public. In the mean time, we shall merely state that the committee propose that a sum sufficient to purchase a Steamer should be immediately raised by subscription, and that a new committee be appointed to take charge of the funds collected, and to make the necessary arrangements for carrying the plan into operation.—The following is the plan proposed for raising funds.—

PROSPECTUS

Of a plan for raising by voluntary donations, a sum sufficient for the purchase of a Steam Boat to navigate between Bombay and Suez.

Cost of two forty Horse power Engines, Copper Boilers, and Spare Machinery, which it will be necessary to have in case of accident, £8,000 or about.....Rs.	90,000
Expense of freight and putting up the machinery in Bombay, £18,00 or about....	20,000
Cost of Building a Vessel of 270 Tons in Bombay, ready for Sea, with Stores &c...	55,000
Total Rs.	1,65,000

To cover this estimate it is supposed that subscriptions can be raised at the three Presidencies to the following amount.

20	Subscribers at Rs.	1,000 each.....Rs.	20,000
50	do.	at 500 Rs. each.....	25,000
300	do.	100 do.....	30,000
400	do.	50 do.....	20,000
1000	do.	20 do.....	20,000
5000	do.	10 do.....	50,000
Total Rs.			1,65,000

To avoid delay as much as possible, it is proposed that whenever the subscriptions in India reach the sum of one Lakh of Rupees, that orders should be forwarded to England for the purpose of purchasing the necessary engines &c., or of a Steam Boat ready for Sea, as may be considered best for the interest of the public by the committee which the Subscribers at a General Meeting, to be held for that purpose, may hereafter appoint. In either case, whether the Boat is built in Bombay or in England, the difference in the cost cannot be great. The Committee are of opinion that the subscriptions which may be raised in Europe will more than compensate for any possible deficiency in the Indian Subscriptions. As an inducement for the public to subscribe liberally toward the support of so desirable an object, it is proposed that subscribers of Rupees 50 and upwards shall be considered as Proprietors of the property, in the proportion of each individual subscription of and above that amount; and further, that all subscribers of Rupees 1,000 or upwards, shall be allowed one Passage to Europe free; but it is to be understood that such a facility is not to be transferable, nor available to the subscribers before the second season of the Steamer plying, as such an arrangement would increase the subscribers very considerably without affecting the receipts of the Steamer. All subscriptions to be invested in Company's Paper when the amount is Rupees 10,000, and to be paid to the subscribers in case it may be found impracticable to carry the present or some other plan into execution.

From the above plan it will be seen that the Committee place some reliance upon the assistance of the sister presidencies. In Bengal we recollect some time ago that a very handsome subscription was made for an object very similar to that now in view, and that a small portion only of the funds collected was expended. What has become of the remainder? It is to be hoped it has not been lost by the recent failures, and if not, that some portion of it at least will be placed at the disposal of the steam Committee here. It surely would be accomplishing the object of the donors much more effectually to employ the funds to promote some plan, the feasibility and advantages of which have been proved, than to keep them for a wild and impracticable project such as that of steaming round the Cape of Good Hope. The people of Calcutta—the merchants especially—will derive just as much advantage from the rapid steam communication by way of Suez, as we shall on this side of India, and as they, we believe, formed the bulk of the contributors, it is to be hoped they will seize this opportunity of turning their subscriptions to a rational purpose.

It is not to them alone, however, that we look for support in the present instance. The whole of the English in India are deeply interested in the success of the efforts which are making here to facilitate their intercourse with home. There is not an individual amongst them, we presume, who does not feel anxious to hear with rapidity from his relations and friends, as well as to ascertain with the utmost possible despatch, the changes which are constantly taking place in the affairs of the country he was born in, and above all, of returning home by some more expeditious mode than that of a passage round the Cape, of five months duration. It is to be hoped therefore, they will not hesitate to afford their aid to the present undertaking.

By the above prospectus, it will be seen that the amount of the lowest subscription which will be received, has been greatly reduced, to enable all classes to contribute something towards the great object in view, and sanguine expectations are entertained that it will induce all of them to come forward with support proportioned to their means. The Bengal and Madras Press too, it is to be hoped, will exert its powerful aid in behalf of the plan. If it once determine to take the subject up with the zeal it has bestowed upon matters of infinitely less importance, we have no fear for the result. Indeed, as it is, we cannot doubt for a moment that a sum sufficient for one Steamer will be procured in a very short time. It is desirable, however, for the purpose of rendering the communication certain and rapid, that two Steamers, if possible, should be purchased, that one might be despatched every month to and from Suez. This we are confident may easily be accomplished if the subscriptions are made general on the other side of India, as well as on this. The merchants of London and Liverpool, as we have already shown, are anxious to afford their assistance, and all therefore that is necessary is for the Indian public to come forward moderately, but at the same time, for them all to come forward.

CALCUTTA.

SAUGUR—THUG TRIALS.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Courier.

SIR,—You will probably consider it instructing to your readers, to be informed of the proceedings carried on against the Thugs of late, at Saugur; and I therefore sit down to give you a brief account of the Sessions, which have just terminated there.

Mr. Smith, the Agent to the Governor General to the Saugur and Nerbudda territories, after a Session of nearly six weeks, during which time he was entirely occupied with Thug trials, has at length taken his departure for Jubulpore, having, in that period of time, tried about 300 men for the most horrible murders. The result will not be known till the trials have undergone the revision of Government; but it is currently reported, that about one-third of the convicts will be executed and the remaining two thirds transported for life.

In two Sessions, upwards of 600 professional Assassins have been disposed of; and if the number who have died, or become Approvers, be added, I shall not be far wrong in stating, that at least one thousand Assassins have been taken away from the murderous profession.

It is almost impossible to form a guess of the number of lives which have been saved by the exertions of the Saugur Authorities in the last two years, but it must be immense; and it is impossible to refuse the mead of praise to the Nobleman who selected them for this arduous duty, and has supported them through all the difficulties attendant on such responsible and difficult duties.

The measures now in progress to continue the war against the Thugs, are of the most vigorous description. The Resident at Hydrabad has, at the suggestion of Mr. Smith, been entrusted with the duty of exterminating the confederacy South of the Nerbudda, and has, with the able assistance of Lieut. Reynolds, effected wonders. The North of the Nerbudda has been assigned to the Saugur Authorities, who have directed their efforts from the Nerbudda to the Sutledge, with the greatest success. Lately two of the Junior Assistants to the Agent, Messrs. Macleod and Wilson, have been deputed to superintend the operations towards Gwalior and the Dooab, The former has the country West of the Jumna; the latter has the Dooab and Rohilcund assigned to him; and the good effects of their mission have already been experienced in the arrest of numerous Thugs, and in no manner more successfully than in dispelling, to a certain degree, an impression, that the natives employed by Captain Sleeman abused the authority intrusted to them.—On the whole, I entertain a sanguine expectation, that these confederacies will shortly be rooted out of Hindoostan, which, if effected, will be a boon to the country, almost equal in benefit to the extermination of the Pindarees by Lord Hastings.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,
JACK.

AGRA.

It is with much pleasure we observe so anxious a desire evinced at Bombay to institute as a private enterprise a regular steam Packet which should ply between that presidency and the Red Sea. If it is found necessary we feel assured that the Civil and Military Officers will shew no backwardness in affording it their assistance, indeed we are so deeply interested in the measure, that we doubt not our own European Community will to the utmost of their ability come forward with a pecuniary contribution to insure it the required success.

While alluding however to the above subject, we would beg to call the attention of the Post masters general at Calcutta and Bombay to the delay attending the dawks between the latter Presidency and Agra. The dawk between Bombay and Calcutta used to travel at the rate of 4 miles per hour and that speed has we believe been subsequently very considerably increased. Here however the dawk from Bombay to Agra takes 13 days which is a rate at or below 2 miles per hour. We live now in the days of economy in departments of the state, and when such is indispensable we should rather see the pruning knife applied to the higher than to the lower officers. With high salaries however efficiency of the department is expected, although we are bound to confess that rule is not without many exceptions. We have even heard of cases in which the above quality has been improved simply by decreasing the salaries of the officers in charge. In certain instances we ourselves have considerable faith in this nostrum, and would suggest to the proper authorities, whether the dawk between Bombay and Agra might not be accelerated to a rate equal to that between Bombay and Calcutta, by means of a small reduction from the respective salaries of the Post Masters Generals at these Presidencies. We cannot nevertheless altogether conceal from ourselves that we are by no means likely to convince those functionaries of the propriety of expediting the dawks through the means we have proposed, we shall however forward them our suggestion, in hopes that other means may happily be discovered of accomplishing the required object without the proposed sacrifice.

DELHI.

RUSSIAN INVASION.

The invasion of India by Russia is an event to be desired by every friend of civilization and liberty. If the "Barbaric Pearl and Gold," which the East has so long "Showered" on the imaginations of men, should prove a lure to draw the Czar from his inaccesible dominions, like a sea-monster from the only element in which it can live, the riches of India would do more good than they have ever yet conferred on Christendom. Adverting to the state of European Politics, however, we rather despair of seeing his legions approach the Indus in our time.

"Young France" is to continental Europe what some of her Geologists suppose the Central fire to be to the mass of the Globe. The spirit of her free institutions, *radiated* through a universal language penetrates and heaves all the *strata* of educated society. The very rocks on which tyranny and arbitrary rule are founded begin to ignite, and unless the superstuctures be timely removed, to give vent to the flame, the *Lava* must burst forth—or to drop metaphors civil war will rage until the many shall triumph over the few.

But, when the antagonist principles, of freedom and despotism, are preparing to join battle will the chief of the Holy Alliance make a diversion in favour of his enemies, by employing his Armies and Treasures in a distant and perilous expedition?

In regard to the obstacles which the face of nature presents to the march of 200,000, or any number of men, from the department of the Caucasus to the heart of India, we incline to concur with those who reckon them very inconsiderable. According to Mr. Kinneir (afterwards called Sir John Mac-Donald) the difficulties would commence at Blank. The Caspian, the Sea of Aral, and the Oxus, afford water carriage the greater part of the way to that ancient capital.

It is not fully ascertained, though we believe it to be true, that the navigation of the Caspian is safe for transports from Astracan, to the Port of Asterabad, in the Persian province, of Corassan. Between this place and Candar, Caravans travel by a road passing through Meshed and Herat which nearly avoids the mountains and defiles.

Supposing the invading Force to advance in two columns, one might take each of these Routes. From Balk, Cabool is quite accessible, and thence the practicability of the way by Attock and Lahore to Delhi, is generally admitted.

The other division of the Russians, perceiving the greater length of the journey, and the danger of a flank movement from the British Territory, if it took the beaten track by the course of Indus, is far more likely to chuse one or both of the commercial roads mentioned in "Notes on the Bactrian Provinces No. III." These routes lead from Candahar through the remainder of Afghanistan, Sinde, and the Rajpoot States, to Malwa, in the centre of India. The Bolan Pass 80 miles long, commences at Shawl, 200 miles from Candahar and ends at Dadnr 106 miles North West of Bukkur.

It is a narrow defile, often no more than 25 feet in breadth, between high mountains which, in many places, exclude the sun at mid-day. It is a watercourse in the rains, when it is consequently impassable, but at all other seasons good wells are found near its bed. Lieutenant Conolly has described his journey by this pass in "Gleanings in Science." Dara, the eldest son of Shah Jehan and afterwards Ahmed Shah Durani, took armies through it, and the Afghans are said to do so frequently with trains of Artillery. The rest of the road is perfectly good with a flourishing country on each side of it. The mountains, which are inhabited by a wild tribe of Beloches, called Brahroes, command the defile so completely, that the occupation of a single point enfilading it, would stop the progress of an Army.

The other way in this direction, though still less known, appears more inviting. It may be traced in our maps from Candahar through Beloochistan by Mustoong and Kelat, across the Hala mountains to Gundava. The tract thus indicated, has been very erroneously reckoned an inhospitable desert, diversified according to some with a few swamps. Five eye witnesses, referred to on the subject, concur in stating that it is as well cultivated as Hurriana, and maintains far more herds of Cattle on its pastures. The wells are rarely forty feet deep. The men alluded to, who are Afghan merchants, have taken thousands of loaded Camels and Horses by this route without impediment. From Kelat there is, what they consider, an excellent road, through the Hills made by the chief of that place for his family, who travel on it in wheel carriages. Emerging from these Hala mountains, which are passed in two stages, an Army would enter the fertile district of Kutch Gundava. The plains of Sinde are in front, the single stream of the Indus far from our frontier, has to be crossed, and then another bugbear, the "Great Sandy Desart" is all that remains between the invader and his destination. We believe it is now pretty well known, that the commercial road from Hyderabad and Khyrpoor by Amercote and Balmeer, to Jhoudpoor, is neither worse nor more deficient in supplies, including water, than the average of unmade roads in the Hon. Company's Territories.

The same description is given of the one to Jessulmere, with the exception of a single stage at which no water is found. The soil, in both directions, though sandy, is under culture.

We have now sketched routes by which a vast Army may enter Afghanistan in two, and from thence move on British. India, in three Divisions. For perhaps one third of the way, water carriage is available, and it will require no immensity of labour to make the level country, with a few ascents, passable for Heavy Artillery and all the other implements of war. The question of supplies is now to be considered.

With deference to the able writers who have discussed this point, we think it of little importance whether a country be wholly uninhabited, or possessed by such rude and simple people as Tartars, Illiats, or even Afghans. Living on the milk and flesh, and clothed with the skins of their cattle, they have no spare herds or magazines of grain, to export, on ordinary occasions, or to supply for unusual consumption at home. Whatever belongs to them is required for their own use, and men in their state of society do not surrender the neeessaries of life to others with good will. Is it conceivable that the superfluities of these Normantic Tribes could contribute, in any considerable degree to the maintenance of half a million of Foreign Soldiers and Camp followers?

Money, Russian money, certainly might stimulate them to enlarge the circle of supply, hundreds of miles beyond their boundaries, and thereby to find provisions for their new allies. But it would in all probability cost more to pay such Purveyors than to bring what was wanted from the rear. The difficulty therefore resolves itself into expence: and we are thrown back on the consideration of pecuniary resources, the moving power of war. Let us conclude however, that the Treasury of St. Petersburg can provision the army, convey forage, and afford transport, for a march of five months, as if it were a voyage. The essential article of water will be found every where.

We may next contemplate in imagination, the formidable array of a Russian Armament in motion from a base of operations on the northern and western shores of the Caspian, through a communication of 1700 miles, to it's line of operations on the Indus. After reaching the scene of action, in spite of preliminary difficulties, the invader has now to overcome the resources and active resistance of the whole British Empire. What proportion may these bear to the means of Russia? The privilege of conveying Troops through Egypt is not yet secured by treaty, but though the space be infinitly greater, the time in which any requisite Force can be transported, round the Cape from the Thames to the Indus, is less than the enemy must consume on his overland route.

Notwithstanding the pressure of stupendous debts Great Britain and India can still command money to equip armies, sufficiently numerous, of the Soldiers who conqurred the repeated conquerors of the Russians. To ensure success, therefore, it seems only necessary for us to calculate with accuracy and act accordingly. Indeed we should entertain little fear for British India were the protection of it left entirely to its daily defenders, with a proper augmentation and a greater proportion of European Officers to the Native Regiments.

Meanwhile the want of a defensible frontier where our power is most assailable is a serious deficiency, which will no doubt be supplied whenever an allowable opportunity presents itself. Without presuming too far, we may conjecture that, in the event of an invasion, the people in advance of our present boundaries must be persuaded, or compelled to let positions be taken up in their country. On the North, the passage of the five rivers, from Attock to Lodiana, could be disputed with advantage: while the Bolan and Hala mountains were occupied on the South. With respect to the main Army, if both parties hazard a battle, the British Government would in our opinion chuse the field in the Punjaub or the plains of Gundava, rather than in the Province of Delhi or Malwa. At that distance from home defeat might not be irreparable to us, while the sovereignty of the sea connected India with Britain.

But a reverse to the enemy, fatal to all his promises of plunder and favour, would make his long line of communication a train, to fire the rapacity of every nation on his flank and rear, and finally to explode the Empire of all the Russias itself. Its discordant parts, never integrated our better affected than the Company's subjects, encouraged by the absence or destruction of the Iron power which held them together, would hasten to begin the work of dismemberment. From the Polar Sea to the Wall of China, from Kamtschatka to the Caspian, every distinct people subjected to the yoke of the autocrat, might be expected to fly to Arms, under its hereditary chief or favourite General.

But, independently of internal insurrection, and the operations of our own Government in the west, it is out of all calculation to imagine that the best and bravest spirits of civilized Europe would wait the result of the contest, before they rose to dash the "Nightmare" from her breast, that for 20 years

has upheld the cause of tyrants and enabled them to trample on the noblest interests of mankind.

The disaffection of an unwieldy Empire threatening each af the Belligerents at home, the internal weakness of India is scarcely more apparent than that of Russia.

Exterior circumstances seem in our favour. The natural Inertia of the people of this country would keep them quiet, unless and until victory declared unequivocally for the enemy.

The most sagacious of the Natives think with Hyder Ally, that were all which they see of the British Power destroyed, it might soon be renewed from Europe. While the command of the ocean virtually extends our frontier to the shores of India, this notion seems not irrational: but supposing it erroneous, still that ignorance, which demands change regardless of consequences, would counteract itself, by retaining past impressions and magnifying whatever is unknown.—*Delhi Gazette, April* 20.

IRON WHEELS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DEHLI GAZETTE.

Sir,—Messrs. Theodore Jones and Co. of south Lambeth have introduced an improvement in the construction of wheels for all shorts of carriages.

The construction of the wheels is upon an entirely new principle.—viz. that of *Suspension* and which I consider beautiful indeed.

I have seen an excellent notice of these wheels by Colonel Watson, as also the notes of General Harkwicke in which he drew the attention of the Court of Directors to them and by which the Court were induced to send to this Country wheels adapted for Field Guns.—These wheels were recently furnished to the Horse Artillery Battery at Dum-Dum for trial.

In our present wooden wheels those spokes which are under the Nave support the weight of the Carriage and Gun, but in the Iron wheels it is jointly sustained by iron rods depending from the upper part of the tire or rim—The advantages said to be derived from this principle are that the spokes not only operate in bearing the weight with which the wheels are loaded, but in *binding and keeping the whole together*—that it gives an *elasticity* to the lower part of the periphery of the wheel which renders it not liable to injury from any concussion however great, that it diminishes the draught and occasions less wear and tear to the road.

The iron wheels, sent out by the Court, though much above the same weight as the present wooden ones, are much *lighter* and more elegant, *in appearance*, and they are not affected by our Indian atmosphere which is so very destructive to *wood*. They would consequently require but few or no repairs and when worn out, the material being *wrought iron*, they would sell for probably half their prime cost.—The iron wheels are proof against musquetry and grape shot and when struck by a Cannon Ball do not splinter.

A trial of their strength took place in England—An Iron Gun weighing 50 Cwt. mounted on a Field carriage which had the iron wheels, was trotted and even galloped over a rough pavement for one hour,—The wheels it is said, could not have been subjected to a trial more severe. Some of the hollows in this pavement caused the carriage to bound from stone to stone to the extent of many feet. On examination of the wheels after this trial no mark of injury was perceptible.—Cannon shot were fired at iron wheels placed in an oblique direction and the spokes and tires struck by them were cut as smooth as if it had been the work of a sharp cutting instrument.

The cost of iron wheels is about 30£. per pair in England and General Hardwicke stated to the Court that for the diffirence in the *first cost* between wooden wheels *made in India* & the Patent iron wheels for their ordnance at the three Presidencies, would be the trifling sum of *one hundred and twenty five thousand eight hundred and fifty pounds sterling!!!* This statement of the General was truly a most enormous one, to say the least of it, as I will show in a future letter, provided always that you deem the matter of sufficient importance for a place in your columns, and that our present piping hot weather does not induce a pen-and-inky-phobia to which I am extremely liable.

We have seen from the foregoing that the Patent Wheels underwent a severe trial upon a rough pavement, that they were fired *at* and wounded by cannon shot, but strange to say the SAGES of Leadenhall Street ommitted the most essential of all experiments—viz. the firing of shot from guns mounted on Carriages equipped with the Patent Wheels. This most necessary experiment has been made by the Horse Artillery Battery at Dum Dum, where, in the course of two days trial, the *Nav s and boxes* were shattered to pieces, The wheels have been stripped back, in their shattered condition, to our HON'BLE MASTERS and may now be considered as *Gun* wheels "consigned to the Tomb of all the Capulets," for I do not apprehend Messrs. Jones and Co. can sufficiently strengthen the naves and boxes without adding materially to the present weight of the wheels which would be highly objectionable for the wheels of the Field Guns.

In conclusion I shall only add that our present wooden wheels stand the climate well, and that they do great credit to the Futty-Ghur yard. I have *recently* examined a good many of them, which were constructed whilst Captain Fulton was in charge of that yard. They appeared admirably put together, and although they had been exposed to hot winds and to constant *rattling* exercise for years, were just as good as on the day on which they first left the Futty-Ghur yard.

Your faithful Servant,
OBSERVATEUR.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

THE ELECTIONS.

The week has furnished us with a specimen of the March of Election, unequalled in the history of the country for its rapidity and smoothness. Already very nearly all the Borough members of England are chosen. It was asserted, and repeated till everybody was weary of hearing, that the Reform Bill would never work. There have been more contests on the present occasion than we remember ever to have taken place; indeed, hardly a town in the island has been free from such a visitation; and yet, wonderful to be told, this non-working Bill has worked so well, that we absolutely look round with a sort of disappointed feeling, and ask ourselves, if it be possible that the whole affair is gone by already? In the Metropolis, seven contested elections have not produced one tenth of the commotion that one used to do, although the number of electors polled, in most of the districts, was exceedingly great. Throughout the country, the case has been in all points similar. In two or three instances, a row has taken place, but hardly any interruption—not more than an hour of extra polling was sufficient to make up. A few of the Tory leaders have pushed their way in. Sir Richard Vyvyan. Sir Robert Peel, Sir Henry Hardinge, Sir James Scarlett, and some others will still grace the House, to show, by specimen, what its ancient composition was: but alas! what can leaders, however able, effect, where there is none to be led? The Tories bring their staff to the combat; and an army would hardly insure their victory. It is worth while to note the causes that have led to their admission where they have gained admission: they are the dregs of the old corporate constituency, by which the otherwise wholesome cup of Reform was allowed to be polluted, and the remnant of the nomination boroughs, which the Ministers in their clemency were pleased to spare. What are the remedies? Household suffage, by which every man who has or claims to have a standing in the community will gain a vote; the ballot, by which every man may bestow his vote freely; a new Shedule A, including nine-tenths of Schedule B, and about a dozen of the tail of the unscheduled boroughs. The two first are essential, and must be had.

The Reform Act, with all its defects, has worked admirably for its makers! Never was there a parliament in which the Ministry were so strong. The factions, honest and dishonest, have melted before them. They have hardly a Conservative to hold them back, or an Ultra-Radical to push them on. They may do whatever they please. As they are strong, we trust they will be wise. If they mean to persevere in the right way,—of which, in some instances, their electioneering politics have given but indifferent proof,—a career more glorious than even that which they have hither to run lies before them. If they stand still, or retrograde, a reckoning so much the more severe awaits them. They who sin without excuse, must look to be punished without mercy.

CREATIONS OF HONOURS, &c.

In common with most of our contemporaries, we have been in the habit of either inserting from the *London Gazette*, in an abridged from, the creations of Peers, Baronets, and Knights, changes of name, &c., or of omiting such things altogether. Many reasons may be given why these notifications should be otherwise treated. To confer dignities, is part of the Royal prerogative; like other branches of that indefinable power, it may be abused, and ought therefore to be looked after. Interest is felt in the subject, when the person thus honoured is highly worthy or utterly undeserving; and his friends and enemies a like talk about his promotion. We know, to our cost, that there are divers *soi-disant* persons of title, whose pretensions would at once be ridiculed, if all who have a right to such a distinction were properly registered. Changes of name are at least of as much interest as births, deaths, and marriages; those who care about what occurs to the peasant as well as the peer, may be expected to be interested in what happens only to persons distinguished by birth or fortune. These details are, we admit, in themselves dry; but we shall occasionally illustrate them by comments, a specimen of which is given below; and as no other journal attends to the subject, we have an additional motive for doing so. It appears to us that such fact sought not to be universally neglected; and if our comments be, like the text, dull, they will not, like it, consist of mere repetitions, or of commonplace information. We do not, however, despair of sometimes being amusing as well as instructive. Many of the occurrences in question arise from vanity; and when vanity exceeds reasonable bounds, it is sure to be ridiculous. Official ignorance is also occasionally apparent; and we may have an opportunity of pointing out some pecuniary abuses. Can we hold out a better prospect of sometime exciting a smile, if not of being useful?

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 11.

WHITEHALL, DEC. 11, 1832.—The King has been pleased to order Writs to be issued under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for summoning FRANCIS RUSSELL, Esq. (commonly called Marquis of Tavistock) to the House of PEERS, by the title of *Baron Howland*, of Streatham, in the county of Surry; HENRY PAGET, Esq. (commonly called Earl of Uxbridge), by the title of *Baron Paget*, of Beaudesert, in the county of Stafford: GEORGE HARRY GREY, Esq. (commonly called Lord Grey,) by the title of *Baron Grey*, of Groby, in the county of Leicester.*

The King has also been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, granting the dignity of a Baron of the said United Kingdom to EDWARD SMITH STANLEY, Esq. (commonly called Lord Stanley), and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, style, and title of *Baron Stanley*, of Bickerstaffe. in the county palatine of Lancaster.†

* The Marquis of TAVISTOCK is the eldest son of the Duke of BEDFORD; and is forty four years of age. The Earl of UXBRIDGE is the eldest son of the Marquis of ANGLESEY; and is about thirty-five. Lord GREY of Groby is the eldest son of the Earl of STAMFORD and WARRINGTON; and is about thirty. The effect of these Writs of Summons is to place them in the House of Lords in Baronies vested in their fathers, which are presumed to be thereby taken only of the fathers and given to the sons, and which descend according to the original limitation of the dignities. The Baronies of Howland and Grey of Groby were limited to the heirs male of the bodies of the first grantees; so that, on the death of the fathers of the present noblemen, these dignities will again merge in the superior titles to which they will then succeed; and though the Barony of Paget is descendible to heirs general the effect will be the same, because the heir of the body of Lord UXBRIDE must be the heir of the body of his father. No new Peerage therefore, has been created, nor any permament increase made to the House of Lords. The Barony of Grey of Groby was created in 1603, in favour of HENRY GREY, a cadet of one of the most illustrious houses in England. The Barony of Howland was created in 1695, to WRIOTHESLEY RUSSELL (son and heir of the celebrated WILLIAM LORD RUSSELL, and then grandson and heir apparent of the first Duke of Bedford), in consequence of his mariage with the daughter and heiress of JOHN HOWLAND, of Streatham in Surry, Esq. It became merged on his accession to the Dukedom, of Bedford in 1700. The Barony of Paget was created by Writ to Sir WILLIAM PAGET, K. G. in 1550; and being descendible to heirs general, it devolved in 1769 on HENRY BAYLEY, Esq. the cousin and heir of the last Lord, who assumed the name of PAGET, and was created Earl of UXBRIDGE in 1785. His son is the present Marquis of ANGLESEX.

† This creation is in fact a *new* Peerage; the reason for which is that Lord STANLEY's father, the Earl of DERBY, does not possess any Barony; the ancient Baronies in the STANLEY family having devolved on heirs female in 1594, when the Earldom of Derby fell to the heir male. The Barony of Stanley of Bickerstaffe, new created, must soon become merged in the Earldom of Derby, as the present Earl is eighty years of age. Had Lord STANLEY been summoned by Writ, instead of being created by Letters Patent, the Barony would be inheritable by the heirs general, instead of the heirs male of his body, and might therefore be hereafter separated from the Earldom of Derby; a circumstance which actually occurred in the case of Lord STANLEY's ancestor, the Earl of DERBY, in the reign of CHARLES the First. He was supposed to possess the Barony of Strange, and his eldest son was summoned by that title. The fact, however proved otherwise; but the Writ and sitting created a *new* Barony of Strange, which devolved on his heirs *general* in 1702; reverted to the Earl of Derby in 1732; but again passed to an heir *general* in 1736, and is now vested in the Duke of ATHOLL.

THE LONDON ELECTIONS.

Our anticipations of the past week have been realized by the events of the present; as far, at least, as they related to the defeat of the Conservatives. Out of the sixteen members returned for the Metropolitan cities and boroughs, there is not one who would not indignantly reject the imputation of belonging to their party. The foes to improvement will doubtless account for their discomfiture, to the satisfaction of the few who trust them, by declaring that no exertions were made to prevent it—that they considered it wiser to wait until the public mind had recovered its former healthy tone—until Monopolists and Boroughmongers should once again come into fashion. But what is the fact? Have they indeed been idle and uninterested spectators of the contests which have just terminated?—or, on the contrary, have they not been striving, might and main, to bolster up the pretensions and force the election, of their partisans? Have the Bank and the East India monopolists—the London and West India Dock Companies—been indifferent to the success of Mr. Lyall or Captain Marryatt? Have not their dependents received an intimation perfectly well understood, that their votes were to be given to the Conservative candidates, or that the ensuing Christmas would be any thing but a merry one to them? The fact is, that wherever there was the least probability of intimidation or corrupt influence being effectually employed for the return of a Conservative candidate, they have been unscrupulously employed for that purpose. The Tories have not been defeated without a struggle. They die hard, though they fight with unlawful weapons.

We are proud and thankful to see Mr. Grote at the head of the poll for the city of London. It is the place which his talents, independence, and clear and sagacious sense, entitle him to occupy. There has been no concealment on his part of the principles and measures which he intends to support in Parliament. Neither indeed, can any fault be found with his three colleagues on that score. The duty of coming to a full understanding with their constituents, on all important points, is frankly admitted and fairly performed by them all. The electors in the City, then, have chosen their representatives with their eyes open. Aldermen Wood and Waithman have reasserted their adherence to their well-known political principles; and Mr. Grote and Sir John Key, the new members, have given their constituents ever reasonable assurance, that their endeavours shall be unceasingly directed to procure cheap and good government for their fellow subjects at home and abroad.

The result of the Westminster election cannot in every point of view be considered quite so satisfactory,—though, here, it is pleasant to find that the disunion of the Reformers, and the ill-managed, if not also ill-judged, attempt to substitute Colonel Evans for Sir John Hobhouse, did not lead, as some apprehenhed that I would have done, to the introduction of a Tory candidate. These unfortunate gentry are indeed sadly out of place among large and extended constituencies; and it may safely be predicted, that three-fourths of the few who will find their way into the Reformed Parliament will owe that honour to the rotten boroughs, which were suffered to survive the general slaughter of their companions in corruption,

Sir FRANCIS BURDETT and Sir JOHN HOBHOUSE have been returned by considerable majorities; notwithstanding their absolute refusal before, during, and subsequent to the election, to give even a decided opinion on any one of those interesting and important subjects which they will be called upon to discuss in the Reformed Parliament. They go to the House of Commons not merely unpledged, but absolutely at perfect liberty to vote on any question, in any way which at the time may happen to suit their private inclination, or the views of the Minister. We do not mean to insinuate that they are likely to turn traitors to their party or their principles; but they have positively refused to give the electors any assurance that they will not do so. Hitherto, no constituency in the empire has been more determined to exact from their candidates a full and open declaration of their political sentiments and intentions, than the electors of Westminster. Both the present members, at former elections, have pledged themselves in the most unqualified, manner, to advocate and support the most searching measures of Retrenchment and Reform. But now, they even consider themselves insulted by an intimation of a desire on the part of their constituents, to learn how they mean to vote, when the introduction of the Ballot and the Repeal of the Septennial Act shall be brought under discussion in Parliament. Never, indeed, was any Roman mob more severely lectured by a haughty patrician, than the electors of Westminster have been, by the very men who owe all their importance to popular support, and have hitherto been the foremost to acknowledge the obligation. The electors, however, have kissed the rod; and after a feeble attempt to bar them out, the authority of their masters is reestablished, *for the present.*

Sir FRANCIS BURDETT will probably ere long take his departure for the House of Incurables. But Sir John Hobhouse is yet in the prime of life; and has a long course of ambition, and we trust of usefulness, before him. We advise him, therefore, to be circumspect in his movements—to take especial care that he does not trip—for he is a marked man, and will be closely watched. It is quite impossible that his late conduct should not have awakened suspicions, which will not soon or easily be laid to rest. If his political opinions remain unchanged, why, in the name of common honesty, should he shrink from saying so? If he still perseveres in his determination, so repeatedly expressed, to cut down the Army Estimates, and abolish Military Flogging—to repeal the Septennial Act and the Taxes on Knowledge—why not say so, like an independent man, in the face of his constituents, and in the teeth of the Ministry? There was no occasion whatever to have "tied himself hand and foot" to vote for any particular measure at any particular time. But it *was* necessary to his character (though not, it appears, to his election), that his sentiments and intentions on important points should have been given without concealment or equivocation. It is as clear as daylight in the country, that the possession of place has hampered the honourable Baronet in the expression of his opinions. Should it also hamper him in his votes, notwithstanding his recent triumph, we firmly believe that he will be unseated at the next election. His opponents will manage matters better another time—they cannot by any stretch of human ingenuity contrive to manage them *worse* than they have done lately.

We regret to find so few *independent* members returned for the Metropoliton districts. They are nearly all Ministerialists—excellent and honourable men certainly, in whose hands the liberties of the country are safe, and who would scorn to turn their seats in Parliament into sources of private advantage, according to the old aristocratic and corrupt custom. But with one or two exceptions, we see none who would be ready to press disagreeable measures of retrenchment and reform upon a Whig Ministry. Mr. Hume will find, we have no doubt, efficient allies in Mr. Grote and Mr. Tennyson; but sturdy opposition to a Ministerial job can hardly be expected from Dr. Lushington, or Messrs. Grant, Horne, and Spankie. We fear, indeed that this last-named gentleman will be found but a poor substitute for Mr. Babbage. He certainly will require looking after. His addresses and professions are very like those of a trading politician. He has a character yet to earn. It may be very proper for an old and honest member, like Alderman Wood, to refer to his past, and speak as to his future conduct, in somewhat vague and general terms; but an untried man, like Sergeant Spankie, vehemently suspected, too, of having pinned his conscience to a brief from the India House, should be clear and explicit in the exposition of his political creed. We wish that the electors had exacted a promise from him to resign his seat whenever he should be required to do so by a majority of his constituents. But in Finsbury, as elsewhere, there was too much taken upon trust. If it is necessary, however, to watch Sir John Hobhouse, the learned Sergeant assuredly must not be suffered, through his comparative insignificance, to escape without a searching scrutiny into his Parliamentary conduct.

PROGRESS OF FREE TRADE PRINCIPLES IN AMERICA AND FRANCE.

During the last Session of Congress, it will be recollected that, instead of complying with insatiable demands of the Restrictionists for increased duties of foreign goods, the Americar legislators reduced, in many instances, those which were already levied. In so doing, they abandoned their high prohibitory ground, and made a step towards the adoption of a more liberal commercial policy. They had made a fair trial of the restrictive system, and found it to be a suicidal one. The Southern States would no longer submit to be fleeced for the exclusive benefit of the monopolists of the North and East; and with the assistance of the enlightened commercial interests of Boston and New York, they struck a blow at the staggering manufactures, from which they have not, it would seem, been able to recover. For the Presidential contest is considered as one between the advocates for high and those for low duties; and the latest electioneering intelligence proves, that Mr. Clay, the High Tariff candidate, will be defeated, and that President Jackson, who is in favour of moderate duties on foreign products, will almost certainly be reelected by a very great majority. We may, therefore expect to find the American commercial c speedily undergoing a revision, which will milate it to the more rational system wh

lately been, to a certain extent, adopted in this country. Men who would fain, by arbitary regulations, convert an agricultural country into a manufacturing one, or the reverse—men who appear to think themselves wiser than Providence, and stronger than the course of Nature will no doubt be grievously annoyed by the [illegible] plated change in the commercial policy [illegible]ca; but they who earnestly desire to [illegible]greatest happiness of the greatest [illegible] will hail it with sincere rejoicing.

So much for the United States. Now what are the manufacturers and financiers about to do in France?

It has been well known for some time, by those who take an interest in these subjects, and watch the course of trade abroad as well as at home, that the French merchants and manufacturers have been suffering, beyond all comparison more than our own, in spite of their adoption of the restrictive system in its fullest extent—by the uncertainty of prices, the stagnation of demand, and, above all, by the increase of smuggling. For some time past, the more discerning among our neighbours have been sensible, that a perseverance in their present course would lead to ruin. But, partly in consequence of the distress which a return to a more national system must entail upon the monopolists, who have been encouraged by, but, have not thriven under, the present deceptive policy,—and partly because the fierce political struggles in which the nation was engaged, rendered men averse from inquiring into these less exciting topics,—hitherto, and for these reasons mainly, the Free Trade party in France has refrained from vigorously urging upon the Government the adoption of some remedy for the commercial disease which is eating into the vitals of the country. Now, however, that the friends of moderate measures and of peace appear likely to retain their ascendancy in the national councils, they have begun to exert themselves. A petition, signed by one hundred of the principal silk manufacturers of Lyons, has been presented to the Chamber of Deputies. The petitioners, in very strong terms, reprobate a perseverance in that policy which was adopted formerly at their own suggestion, and for their exclusive benefit. They pray the Chamber "to adopt the principles of free trade frankly and above board." They are "prepared to make the personal sacrifices inseparable from its adoption." They conclude their petition by "praying the Deputies to *support, by their votes every measure which may tend to remove the shackles which fetter the commercial intercourse of France and England*, and to a substitute for the present system of prohibition a well-devised [illegible] is sufficient- [illegible] is intelligible. [illegible]portance, that the [illegible]mann, is an advocate [illegible]hat policy which is so strongly recommended by the Lyonese manufactures.

The course which events are taking in France and the United States speaks for itself; and we have no intention to fatigue our readers with superfluous comments upon it. But we must just remind the Restrictionists of the line of argument which they have been in the habit of taking during the discussion of Mr. Huskisson's measures; because we apprehend that they will pursue it no longer; and because it has led many partially-informed persons to wrong conclusions. When political economists have contended for the adoption of free trade principles, and beaten their opponents completely out of the field of argument, these latter gentlemen have turned short upon them with such remarks as these—"All this is very fine in *theory*; but look to America and France. The statesmen who govern these countries are *practical* men, and they are continually increasing, not diminishing their imports on foreign products. *Their* shippers and manufacturers flourish, while *ours* are ruined."—Half of these assertions were true. The Americans and French *did* pursue the restrictive system. But did it turn out to be productive of prosperity, or of ruin to their manufacturers and merchants? The answer is, that, having fairly tried, they are about to abandon it. What will our Restrictionists say now?—*Spectator, December*, 15.

VOLUNTEERS OF IRELAND.

The meeting of this Society, on Saturday last, was very fully attended, and was distin- [illegible] by a proposition to renew "The Rent," [illegible] days so efficacious a wea- [illegible]ciation. [illegible] by [illegible] than another for such objects, the present is the time for us to take care to have these things done. My plan is, that in every parish in which the National Rent is organized, that every man in that parish who pays one shilling a year, should, of right, be enrolled a Volunteer of Ireland in his own parish.—(Hear.)—I would require that he should produce the certificate of the clergyman to whose persuasion he belonged, that he was a man of moral character, and in the habit of attending the performance of his religious duties. If the clergyman should be adverse to giving such a certificate, as some of the Protestant clergymen may be, then I would require the certificate of five of the neighbours upon this point.—(Hear.)—My object in having him so enrolled would be that he would aid in preventing the commission of crime in his parish—that he would aid in the execution of the law in every respect—that he would endeavour to prevent its violation—and that, above all things, he should prevent the formation of secret societies, and the commission of nocturnal outrages—that he would put down combination of Blackfeet, Whitefeet, Terry Alts, Rockites, and all societies of that description.—(Hear, hear.)—The present moment is one that is of awful importance to Ireland. The conduct of the Administration, in enforcing tithes at the point of the bayonet, when a report was presented from the House of Commons, stating that they were in process of extinction—that conduct, though it has been successful in many parishes, has left behind it a feeling which, I am sorry to say, is but natural, and is one of resentment. When, in addition to this, we recollect the quantity of blood which has been shed on the question of tithes, we cannot wonder at these feelings being so excited. I read in the *Pilot* of last night an account of a tithe conflict, which was headed "The last tithe slaughter." Why, when the person was writing that, another might have been committed, and the talented editor might have been obliged to announce, "More last tithe slaughters."—(Hear, hear.) I remember, in speaking of the Wallstown affair, to have described it as the one I had last heard of, and I had scarcely time to be silent, when I was told of persons being shot somewhere else. I do not now enter into these transactions. I do not describe them as manslaughters, murder, or justifiable homicides. This is not the place for describing them; but the reformed Parliament shall be tried upon such points, and we shall know from them what is the value. (Hear, and cheers.) This is not the place for discussing such topics.—(Hear.) I have felt it to be my duty to make these prefatory observations to my motion; and I have now to state, that for the last three or four days I have been informed that persons have gone down to the county Louth, who have a great deal of money at their command; that these persons enrol young men at night, and give them money, and that all that is required from them is, that they should turn out upon being required to do so. The first business in which those violators of the laws are engaged, is to extort money from the farmers; the next will be to assail their dwelling-houses, and then their crimes will be rendered complete by assassination.—(Hear.) Such is the progress of Whiteboyism, and it is the duty of the Volunteers at once to put a stop to it. The system of Whiteboyism is not only in the county of Louth, but it is spreading, according to the best information which I have received, in the county of Kilkenny, and it is also again appearing in the county of Tipperary. Before one week a dozen other counties will be in the same state, unless we come forward and at once prevent it.—(Hear.) I see in this but the natural result of the Anglesea and Stanley Administration; it is as natural as that darkness should follow from the sun's decline.—(Hear.) The police, the infantry, the horse, and the artillery, and what is still more ludicrous, the marines, have been engaged in ransacking the farmers' yards—the hay and the corn, and the pigs, have been seized for the parson.—(Hear.) The correspondence of the present Government would, I am sure, present many curious features. Its bulletins must be of a most glorious character, as to how it had conquered one parish, and giving a full return of the spoil it had obtained, such as Judy Murphy's petticoat, Paddy Nilligan's blanket, and little Thady Mulcahy's patatoe pot!—(Hear and laughter.) So ludicrous has been the tithe campaign, that in the south the marines engaged in it are known by no other name than the "*pig marines*."—(Hear, and laughter.) Ireland now is in a state of transition from being a province to be a nation; she ought to be an untaxed [illegible]tion; she should not have an internal [illegible] she is in that state that her debt is in- [illegible]compared with her resources; she [illegible]omestic Parliament; she should [illegible]er the income of the country, [illegible]ing transported to a foreign [illegible]be spent among the peo- [illegible]al blessings were never in [illegible]y than for Ireland, when [illegible]ned a Repeal of the Union. [illegible]ad men a prouder object [illegible]se who are acting with me [illegible]the Union.—(Hear, hear.) [illegible]nt prospects of success with [illegible]erly. For three months the [illegible]on did not count more than [illegible]rs; in three minutes the [illegible]land amounted to fifty mem [illegible]—In twelve months, the Ca- [illegible]ation had not as many members [illegible]nteers have enrolled in the second [illegible]ir operations, and before one month, [illegible]that they will be extended through- [illegible]country.—(Hear.)—The greatest mis- [illegible]that could happen to us would be a [illegible] of England and Ireland; there is [illegible]hould regard as greater, that our misfortunes, [illegible] should be continued under a baleful and withering Union. (Hear, and cheers.)—I do not then reply to the charge of being a separatist. I despise the calumny, and I will not stoop to its refutation.—(Hear.)—All I shall do is to caution the English press how they attack the people of this country. Long as I live, I shall be opposed to any measure of any description leading to separation. If we can but preserve the peace in Ireland, the Repeal of the Union is as certain as that to-morrow's sun will arise. Repeal can alone be endangered by outrages upon life and property.—(Hear, and cheers.)—Who in the country could be opposed to Repeal, once he was convinced that life would be rendered more secure, and property increased in value; and is it not a fact that they would be so?—(Hear.)—There is not a foot of land in Dublin that would not treble in price the day the Repeal was carried—there is not an acre of land in Ireland that would not be proportionably increased in value.—(Hear.) Let the entire country be unanimous for Repeal, and where is the power on earth that could prevent our having it? The British Minister yielded to one portion of Ireland—what Minister could withstand all Ireland? To-morrow, after my religious duties are performed, I will devote to an address to the people of Ireland, warning them against all illegal societies. Into that address I shall throw all my heart, my feelings, and whatever intellect I possess. My only fear is that I shall fail, from the greatness of my anxiety to do it well. I trust that God will inspire me with burning thoughts, and strong expressions, that they may be branded upon the minds of my countrymen, that they may induce them to restrain their passions, learn to avoid their enemies, to be peaceful, tranquil, and obedient to the law, and that thus they will give us an opportunity of seeing Ireland a nation again, and of having a Parliament of our own.—(Loud cheers.)

Mr. Steele and Mr. Finn, M. P., rose together, but Mr. Finn at length gave way to Mr. Steele, who, after expressing his obligation for the courtesy, spoke to the following effect:—Volunteers of Ireland, why is it that I am anxious to be the seconder of the resolution of O'Connell this evening? I will tell you—first, you all know that there are many places, for any of which I might be at this moment in Parliament if I would accept of representation—(Hear, hear, and great cheering)—but I refuse, because I know that I am more useful to Ireland in Ireland than I could be if I were in Parliament. Now, in what does my utility in Ireland principally consist, and from what is it derived? Volunteers of Ireland, my paramount utility consists in this, that I am the principal instrument in the hands of the Liberator for the pacification of the country; a minister of pacification sent forth among the people by the pacificator. Now, I'm a man fitted by nature for Irish agitation and for Irish pacification, for I have a spirit as high and haughty and fierce and burning as any other man who acts under the leadership of the father of his country; but while I utterly disdain and disclaim any recognition of superiority over me by any other created being, I do distinctly acknowledge his, and I therefore yield to him that voluntary moral fealty and allegiance, which he uses as one of his instruments in achieving his bloodless revolution in Ireland.—(Long-continued cheering.) Peace, uninterrupted tranquillity, is now indispensable for the regeneration of Ireland. I do not offer my services, because my leader knows that he can always command them; but I declare my readiness to go to any part of Ireland where it may be necessary to check the progress of this most inauspicious and baleful confederation of the infatuated peasantry.—(Cheers from all parts of the room.) Volunteers of Ireland, my words are things: and it may not be any harm that through the press the peasantry of Ireland should know what I said once in Clare. I said that if such a crisis were to arrive in consequence of any act of the Government, as that of Camden and Castlereagh in 1798, as that O'Connell should command us to have recourse to arms and blood and convulsion, instead of our usual constitutional warfare by which we had achieved such resplendent triumphs; in that case, I would order the Clare men to go into my own domain of Lough O'Connell, to cut down trees for pike handles, and that I would, of course, myself not be idle, nor a mere looker on in the conflict. But, then, I told them at the same time, and solemnly impressed on them, that so far was a course of this kind, or anything like it, from being expedient now, that any man who committed violence or outrage of any kind was the deadly enemy of Ireland—for the father of his country, O'Connell, wanted to have Ireland, from one extremity to the other, in a state of the most perfect and unbroken repose, in order to enable him to do his work in Parliament effectively for Ireland's regeneration and independence.—(Enthusiastic cheering.)

Mr. O'CONNELL—I approve of every thing said by Mr. Steele, except the pikes. We'll have nothing to do with pikes.—(Laughter.) The motion being carried—

Mr. O'CONNELL gave notice of a motion for the next day of meeting, that three volunters should be appointed for each county, to ascertain how many parishes in each—how many are disposed to join the volunteers—to hold parish meetings, and to subscribe to the volunteer fund

The meeting then separated.—*Dublin Journa* *Jan.* 19.

PORTUGAL.

It is evidently in the interest of humanity that the present sanguinary civil war should be speedily brought to a termination in Portugal; it has now been continued nearly five years, for we must regard the usurpation of Don Miguel in the spring of 1828, as the commencement of the struggle, and the Oporto expedition of the summer of 1832, as a repetition of the Oporto expedition of the summer of 1828. Even before that time, and from the death of King John in 1825, to the arrival of Don Miguel in 1828, the parties had taken their stand, and the country was agitated with actual insurrection, or threatened commotion. Thus have seven long years passed in a contest to determine whether one member of the Braganza family or another shall possess the throne of an impoverished and embarrassed kingdom. Thus has industry been interrupted, trade destroyed, the country placed under military despotism, the prisons been filled with the victims of despotic oppression, confiscation and robbery been adopted as the system of the Government, the most enlightened part of the nobility, of the army, and of the learned professions, together with a great body of the best citizens, been driven into exile, and compelled to look for a return to their native country only through blood and confusion, in order to resolve the question whether a wretch who was banished from Portugal for rebellion against his own father, and who has been called "a monster of a new kind" by a French Minister, should be allowed to usurp a throne which belonged to his niece. If after a long period of fierce warfare, the great Powers of Europe interfered to terminate the struggle in Greece, as a nuisance to civilisation, the same motives should prompt them to consult the laws of humanity on this occasion. It is quite evident that if the Usurper can make himself master of Oporto, we shall hear of massacres and atrocities which Europe has not witnessed for centuries among the nations of the west. The success of Don Pedro might not be attended by the same reaction, if he were now to gain a triumph by the desertion of his brother's troops; but if he has to fight his way to Lisbon against a hostile faction, the mutual exasperation of the combatants would be too strong for the control of his better principles of government. Such a long-continued conflict, and such a hopeless prospect of its speedy termination by the innate energies of the parties themselves, would seem to lay the grounds of foreign interference, without affording any warrant for a meddling officious policy in ordinary cases of domestic dissension. But it is evident that without a military or naval expedition, which England would be reluctant to employ in the quarrel, we can, unaided by other Powers, do nothing. Spain is the next neighbour, and is, from family connection, the most intimate ally of the Braganza family. Without the support of the Spanish Court, our remonstrances with Don Miguel would be fruitless,—with the opposition of the Spanish Court, our more active interference against him would be a war with the whole Peninsula, and consequently a general struggle in Europe on subjects of political opinion. It was therefore of the utmost consequence to get the concurrence or aid of Ferdinand's Government in settling the Portuguese question; and the new system of liberal policy lately adopted by the Regency of the Queen,—the natural sympathy which a similarity of position with respect to the rights of her daughter had created in favour of the young Queen of Portugal,—the additional influence gained by the Court of the Tuileries, and many other circumstances which we need not enumerate, combined to produce a hope that the weight of the Spanish Government whould at last be thrown into the scale of Don Pedro. The most zealous exertions of Mr. Addington, the British Minister, and those of M. Billing, the French Chargé d'Affairs at Madrid, were employed, not without success, in the first instance to prevent Spain from taking an active part against the Constitutionalists, and subsequently in inducing the Spanish Government to view them with favour. In the former case the diplomatic influence of France and England was more powerful than in the latter. It could master the violent party which in summer and the beginning of autumn directed the Spanish Cabinet; but it could only exert an uncertain and wavering control over the vacilating policy of the Regency, sometimes inclined to support Don Pedro, and sometimes to stand neutral between the two brothers,—sometimes inviting his ships to enter the Spanish ports, and sometimes sending orders for their departure or exclusion. The project of the British and French Cabinets would seem to have been to procure the intervention of Spain to induce Don Miguel to surrender his claim to the Portuguese crown, on their joint engagement to withdraw Don Pedro, and to leave the uncontested prize to his daughter, who might probably again be led to give her uncle her already betrothed hand. The plan appears almost too fine and smooth to succeed. Each party was to withdraw their men, like two pieces of equal value on a chess-board, without considering the difficulties of the move, or the intricacies of the game. If Don Miguel, who has shown a too eager passion to reign, is sure of success against his brother in Oporto, he, of course, would not obey the simple mandate to withdraw; and if Don Pedro is equally confident in his prospect of raising the siege,—of advancing upon Lisbon, and of reigning as Regent in the name of his daughter, he would be equally refractory to the voice of his allies. In short, it is extremely difficult to see a termination of this fatal contest now going on at Oporto without more blood, or such an overwhelming interference on the part of the mediating Powers as would make them principals in the war.—(Times.)

EXTRACTS FROM WORKS LATELY PUBLISHED.

SLADE'S TRAVELS.

ADOLPHUS SLADE the author of these volumes, does not tell us much about his history,

but his book enables us to make him out by inference tolerably well. He is or has been a naval officer, and we will be bound to say, one of the cleverest fellows in the service. He does not call himself Captain, therefore we presume the Admiralty had not discovered his talents: by which we do not mean to say that talents are the scale on which promotion is graduated in our Navy. It would be far too absurd to make such an assertion. Well: Adolphus Slade being a sailor, and a clever one, we have further to state, on our own discovery,—*nostro periculo*, as the scholiasts say,—that he is one of the most amusing and instructing Oriental travellers whose works have come under our critical supervision. Clarke was more learned, Hobhouse more laborious. Holland more precise, Gell more antiquarian, Trant more mercantile; but none of these have equalled him in his thorough knowledge of the true state of society, the true character of the Orientals, and a right appreciation of the relative value of the different races with whom we have to deal, whether in war or peace, in the East, as for the Keppels, the Alexanders, the Macfarlanes, whether travellers by post or merely bookmakers, none of them are to be compared with him. Their journals were all very well, served a temporary purpose when curiosity was at its height, and the authors were praised and even glorified, and there is an end: we do not think their books will be much referred to, and indeed remember nothing of them relative to Turkey which deserves to be considered a deliberate authority. Alexander had some opportunity of seeing the Russians, dined with Diebitsch, and passed some uncomfortable nights within their plague-spot lines; but his experience of the Russians, his observations on their army and their system, are altogether hasty and unimportant when compared with the testimony of Slade, who lived with their generals, traversed their encampments, and was escorted by their soldiers.

Let those who dread the power of Russia read the various observations contained in this work on the condition and exploits of the Russian fleet, and on the constitution of its army. They will be well satisfied that that power resembles many other bullies, far more formidable by their bulk than their efficiency. Certainly of all the pictures of society ever drawn, none are more fully odious than the reports of the Russian army. Much as we abhor slavery, and ardently as we desire to see the end of that disgraceful condition of labour, every man must agree that the Russian soldier is many degrees lower in the scale of servitude than the worst-used Negroes in the worst times. What shall we say of a forced service of a quarter of a century, without hope of return, or any permitted communication with friends? and that, too, a degrading service. It is the maxim of the Russian officer, that until his private has received his *cinq cens coups de baton*, he is not worth his salt; and the sooner he has them, say they, the better—for without the five hundred *coups de baton* he will not stand the *coups de fusils*. Besides this, the Russian soldier is led among wounds and death, and plague and famine, and without any provision for sickness. In the army that invaded Turkey so successfully, more than half of which was lost by sickness, "there is not," said a General, "there is not a doctor!" While on the one hand, in Russia there is no honour beyond the pale of the army, the conscription is a horrible evil. The officers are dissatisfied, for they never get leave of absence; and are often fifteen or twenty years without visiting their native districts: and grievously complain of many other hardships. Celibacy is maintained throughout the whole army—an army of that immense number; which, together with the *coupe de baton*, the plague, the filth, and the starvation of the troops, may be considered a pretty good reason for thinking, that though the Russian empire now exists by its army, it may also just as well fall by it. Ignorance is the grand instrument of the Petersburg policy: by keeping off every sort of knowledge and information, the Russian Emperor thinks he may maintain his slavery: it is only ignorance and money that can help him. Of the former, the Russian army possesses abundance, but luckily the Emperor is not too bountifully supplied with the sinews of war. Individually, the Russian soldier is a stupid hog: his officer is as filthy as his private; but in respect to talent and acquirement, he varies: such qualities are not uncommon in the Russian army; but both in army and navy there is a want of activity and [illegible] shows that there is [illegible] in all [illegible] rotwar, which state of things. There is some discussion of the danger of India in case of a war, which Mr. Slade does not think chimerical: nevertheless, all his facts go to show that any such attempt, with Russian troops and Russian resources, would be perfect madness. By the army Russia now exists; by it she must fall: the first ray of light that penetrates that dark mass, will crumble it into thousands of pieces.

The exact state of the reforms, or rather changes introduced into the Turkish military force, may be pretty exactly ascertained from Mr. Slade's Records. He was moving about Turkey in Europe during the whole of the second Russian compaign, after which the peace fatal to Turkey was made. Much that seemed mysterious in the conduct of both sides, will be found to have its explanation in the state of the country. The Porte was in fact in greater danger from within than from without: while Mahmoud was carrying on a war and making peace in his second capital, in the first, mines of conspiracy were ready to spring in every direction. He had no sooner appeased one enemy, than he set to work to extinguish the other. Blood flowed in every kennel in Constantinople: it was impossible to stir without stumbling over a corpse, with the head placed between the legs; or to walk about without witnessing these summary street executions. The anecdotes given of these times by Mr. Slade are very interesting; they would be horrible were not they relieved by the cheerfulness and calm courage with which the Mussulman submits to his fate; the executee, though perhaps summoned to death from the bazaar or the coffee room, and not permitted a moment of preparation, generally being the serenest and apparently most indifferent of the street scenes.

Mr. SLADE had the good fortune to sail with the Turkish High Admiral, as his companion and friend, during a hostile cruise in the Black Sea: he in fact commanded the ship. The Lord High Admiral had been himself a shoemaker, and knew as much of the sea as coblers generally do: this was the case with the principal part of all the crews of the fleet; and each captain, though commonly a military man, was generally transferred direct from a troop of horse to a ship. The men were all afraid chiefly of their own guns. How such a fleet got on, may be supposed: they blundered about till they met an enemy, and then crowded all sail in the opposite direction. If a fleet caught a solitary vessel in a net as it were, a capture was made: but only sometimes, a little boldness and determination would even then save a skilful crew. The Russians were, however, no better formed than the Turks, and seem to have been as cowardly. Mr. Slade deliberately pronounces, that on the whole, the Russian navy then in the Black Sea had no superiority over the Turkish—the cobler's fleet—either of ships or crew, or perhaps even of commanders, though they were at least seamen. The constitution of the Russian crews is enough to ruin every thing.

The Turks themselves are some of them sensible of the absurdity of placing landsmen in command of ships, and one of these captains spoke to Mr. Slade on the subject.

Nourrey spoke very sensibly on the absurd custom of placing landsmen in command of ships. He felt in a great dilemma. "I can manage a horse and a sabre," he said, "and use the bow, but as for a ship, I never was in one before." It was true that he had officers under him somewhat versed in maritime affairs; but they could not remove the responsibility from his shoulders, or the consequent anxiety or the restless desire of interference so natural to the captain of a ship in all services. The commander of an Ottoman ship of war, whatever duty he is performing, sits on his bench on the quarter-deck, leaving the second captain to carry on the war. By the time that his chibouque wants replenishing, something may happen to disturb him; if a squall, a sail splits; if an action, the shot come in. In either case he gets nervous, and imagines faults in his subordinates. He jumps into his slippers and gives orders that cannot be understood; seizes a speaking-trumpet, knocks down the second captain; runs forward on the forecastle, repeats the same operation on the boatswain; then returns to smoke another pipe, exclaiming, "Mashallah."

The author then goes on to describe the manner in which the Admiral of a Turkish fleet employs his valuable moments—

I have hitherto said little on the habits of the Captain Pasha, those of most Ottoman gandees. He led a life of absolute ennui. He could neither read nor write, nor was there any body to read to him, had he wished it. He did not play at chess, therefore had an enjoyment less than the sailors: neither had he any person to converse with, an advantage possessed by every one else on board. Between a master and his slaves there can be no conversation, since the latter must assent and smile *en règle*. His legs seemed made for no other purpose than to bend under him; his hands to run over his comboloyo (rosary). A narghiler was never from his lips, except while he ate, or prayed, or slept: how he performed the first twice a day at unsettled hours. Officers continually stood before him, arms crossed, eyes cast down—a painful apprentisage which every Osmanley goes through before arriving at power—and anticipated every desire with surprising dexterity. If he wished to rise, he was lifted on his legs; if he drank, the glass was held to his lips; if he walked, he was supported by the arms; if an ignorant fly alighted on his brow, officious fans warned the intruder not to return; even when he spat, which was not rare, he being asthmatic, there was never wanting one to hold his handkerchief for the precious token. Such servility—though perfectly natural from the effect of early education, therefore not abstractedly servile—was disgusting to a witness; performed, too, by men, who in their own homes exacted the same from their inferiors, and thus made themselves amends for their own humiliation. From the top to the bottom of the ladder is a gradation of similar servitude. The Grand Vizir kisses the Sultan's foot; bows to Mohammed. The Pasha kisses the Grand Vizir's foot; the Bey, the Pasha's; the Aga, the Bey's; and so on. No Mussulman subject is so high but what has a master, and none so low as not to have a slave; the son is slave to the father. I often saw the Captain Pasha's son, a royal page with him; but the youth never sat or tasted food in his presence.

With all his deficiences, Achmet Papuchgi was a goodnatured man, a complete contrast to his predecessors during the last twenty years, who were all remarkable for cruelty. The brutality seemed inherent to the office.

In the middle of the day he crept into the kennel abaft the mizen-mast, and reposed for some hours, his example being duly followed by the officers, stretched out on the quarter-deck, and covered by flags to keep off the sun. On awaking, coffee and chibouques were served. Water was then brought, with a complete change of garments; and in the same narrow box, six feet by three, by two high, he washed and dressed; then came out and enjoyed the cool of the evening on his quarter-deck couch, always doing me the honour to place me beside him with a chibouque, and no doubt it was a droll sight to the crew, who all gathered round the Pasha and me thus cheek by jowl. His band, consisting of as many drums and cymbals as coulp be collected, with two clarionetts and one fife, usually made a noise for our benefit. It played the Hunter's Chorus in Freishchutz, Zitti, Zitti and Malbrook, over and over, till I fairly wished it at the bottom of the sea. I not only could not stop my ears, but was obliged to applaud liberally. Thinking, one evening, that its style was more adapted to Turkish music, at the same time intending a compliment, I asked the Pasha whether it could perform any Turkish airs. "Turkish airs!" he repeated with astonishment; "Mashallah! have you not been listening to them these two hours?" I bowed, and took refuge in ignorance.

He asked me one evening if I would like to see his regular soldiers; I had never heard of any being on board. Presently scarecrows marched aft, preceded by a drum and fife, each carrying a musket, and wearing a shabby tactico uniform. A first-rate marine's! I could scarce refrain from laughing out at the idea, although a thousand eyes were fixed on me to observe my admiration. The Pasha told them serious to do their best, for a judge of military performances was by. Accordingly they went through the manual exercise, and the same was rendered exceedingly amusing by the drollery of the jester, who, shouldering a long chibouque, acted as fugleman, to the roars of both spectators and soldiers. I warmly applauded, and the Pasha in delight, gave the corporal a piece of gold, which was contested by the jester, who swore that without him, the troop would have been disgraced,

The chief entertainment of every evening was provided by the crew, who, when our orchestra closed, commenced acting gross buffoonery, such as ducking in tubs of water for money, when many a poor fellow half drowned himself in vain attempts to take with his lips, the thin bit of silver, shining at the bottom: or playing at bear and monkey, when both the bear and monkey well deserved the piastres their beating gained them; or blindman's-buff. This last game was capital. The blind man, provided with a stick, was at liberty to hit every body within reach, only subject to the inconvenience of tripping over the bodies of his prostrate fellows, or over the comings down a hatchway. The Pasha's attendants received sundry blows in keeping him off the presence; and as he readily found his way amongst them, I supposed that he was purposely allowed a peep-hole, especially as his excellency enjoyed it much. A game also of men hanging in pairs to the spanker boom till one turned senseless or cried quarter, afforded infinite amusement. Each exhibition the deck was convulsed at the writhings of the actors; the Pasha, forgetting his hauteur, would join in the laugh, and rapidly comb ing his beard with his fingers, throw pieces of gold at the victor.

"Well," he said to me one evening that I was more than usually tired of this foolery, "does your Captain Pasha amuse himself in this way!" I could not, for the life of me, flatter him; I simply answered that the English Captain Pasha had always something else to do. A dead silence. and mutual look of surprise, ensued.

Our own navy is not, however, faultless by any means. Though the following sketch of the midshipmen's berths of the Blonde is not one of the amusing portions of the book, it will be read with great advantage; and never can come more *apropos* than after the Englishmen has been reading, with proud contempt, a report on the condition of a Turkish fleet.

The midshipmen's berths presented the usual number of human casts between the ages of fourteen and thirty; and some among them were as fine lads as ever took Nelson for a leading star. What a field for a physiognomist is a middy's berth! In it we see a happy boy just emancipated from school a few years older, a youth proud of the watch on deck just intrusted to him; another tremblingly anxious as the hour of passing approaches. The eyes of another more advanced beam with the prospect of speedy promotion. On the manly deck of another the cancer of hope delayed is beginning to develope itself; and silent in the corner may oft be seen one brooding over long and often renewed disappointments which have worn his spirit till it became callous to reproach. I never enter a crowded berth without thinking that the youngster, who is buoyantly mirthful over his glass, had better be anywhere than there, viewing the interval of mental agony between him and the care-worn neglected oldster at the other end, to which state he must come have he no interest, and the brighter his mind the deeper his pain. Two of my messmates in my time sunk under the weight of disappointment, and became the inmates of a madhouse. It is against the dictates of justice, reason and clemency, the way in which midshipmen are allowed to pine away the best years of life deprived of ordinary comforts and commonplace education, in expectation of—what? Of ninety pounds a year as the *reward* of long years of toil, in pestilential climes may be,—a *reward* delayed until it is not thanked for, and, except *per se*, useless, as an old midshipman when promoted is never employed. Thus, estranged from his connexions by long absence, a stranger to this country and its institutions, he sits down in it at the age of thirty to vegetate for the rest of life, condemned by a system to be a pauper-gentleman; driven, often, by the consciousness of inferiority, to the pothouse for relief. Think of this, parents! this faint outline of a gloomy picture, and let not the bait of getting rid of your sons at the age of thirteen for fifty pounds a year (all expenses included) on board of one of his Majesty's ships seduce your reason. Put them rather behind a counter, in situations where their own exertions may avail them, and they will bless you. There are at present above two thousand midshipmen on the list, not one-half of whom can expect to get commissions at all, and one-fourth of that half to get their commissions till they have passed eight, ten, even twelve years. What man (without interest) would knowingly allow his son to enter such a "Slough of Despond?"

The scenes Mr. SLADE was destined to witness on bord the Admiral's ship, were not all of the [illegible]'s-buff order: games of a far more fearful nd were played there. The Admiral having utter [illegible]er of life and death, had only to say "throw him overboard," and the offender was gone; or he made a sig[illegible] the ataghan was in his throat [illegible] description of a summary [illegible] an officer of some rank.—

The first person who fell a [illegible] of the times was the Aga of Buy[illegible] loved by all classes, for a mino[illegible] tration, and gentlemanly qua[illegible] Nazir (Governor) of the o[illegible] Bosphorus. But though thus [illegible] sovereign, he was a Janizzar[illegible] therefore his death became imper[illegible] the military laws of Europe, he w[illegible] ascertained the falsity of his proj[illegible] his actions supported the suspic[illegible] treasonable correspondence wit[illegible] also frequently slept away from [illegible] it was said, by the charms of a G[illegible] Hamid! peace to his errors! I kne[illegible] a merry, mellow-eyed mortal, who, th[illegible] Osmanley, preferred punch to sherb[illegible] daughters of Eve to the Houris in reve[illegible] evening before his catastrophe we smok[illegible] together, when he little thought that the [illegible] of Azbeel's wings fanned the cool breeze [illegible] faces. Late that night, the Captain Pasha re[illegible] from Constantinople, where he had been [illegible] at a divan, with the fatal firman in his bos[illegible] next morning, the sun just peeping abo[illegible]

hills, I saw a barge row swiftly from the flag-ship to the Nazir's house, which overhung [illegible] Suspecting something, I put a question [illegible] ficer [illegible] of the boat, as he passed my window; [illegible] his head in reply. The Nazir was still re[illegible] "The Pasha [illegible]wants you,' was the pithy messa[illegible] "Why, what can [illegible] require?" "You will [illegible] learn; rise." He adjusted his dress, perform[illegible] ablutions' prayed, and then, without ma[illegible] arrangement, stepped into the b[illegible] dy dressed, and on the quay; passing, [illegible] waved his hand to me and said something, [illegible] thought farewell, so I took a caique and followed. The principal officers of the fleet received him on the quarter-deck; the man whose smiles they courted the day before, on account of his intimacy with the Captain Pasha, they received with insults. Hassan, Riala Bey, gave him a kick. At this he crossed his hands and exclaimed, "I understand," He was then conducted down to the main-deck: there his accusation was read to him, enumerating, with other charges, the unjust one of grinding the poor. So false an accusation, without the power of refuting it, must have added a pang to the bitterness of death; that is, if he felt any, for he betrayed no fear; neither, probably, with true Ottoman stoicism, would he have said one word, had not the Capitan Pasha at the moment come out of his cabin to look at his old friend, who, one little spark yet burning among the embers of hope, cried once "Aman." He might have spared his breath. The Pasha answered by a slight wave of the hand, the usual signal in such cases; the guards understood it, and taking the Nazir by the arms, led him below to the prison, where two slaves attended. Not thinking for a moment that he was going straight to death, I was about to follow, moved by an impulse of pity or curiosity, when the Pasha motioned me to come into the cabin. The bowstring soon did its task, and in a few minutes, the receipt, poor Hamin's head (the countenance calm as in sleep,) was brought up to be shown to the Pasha, before being transmitted to the Seraglio. It is startling to see a human head carried in a platter up the ladder, down which you had seen it descend, just before, sentient and well poised on a pair of shoulders; this had an effect even on the cold-blooded Osmanleys, under the half-deck; they involuntarily shuddered, as well they might; the reign of terror was begun, when no man might say that his turn would not come next.

An officer was sent to seal up the Nazir's effects, and to seize his secretary; and the Pasha, having first breakfasted, with as good an appetite as ever, rowed to the outer castle of Europe to hold a summary trial on the garrison, which ended by twenty of its members being strangled and thrown into the Bosphorus. After this pastime, he took his siesta at the Castle, and then, having first installed his Kiaja as governor, returned in the evening to Sariery.

Were we to indulge our taste in selecting such passages for quotation as we have marked with that view, or that have given us pleasure or information, a whole *Spectator* would hardly suffice. We [illegible] passage more; [illegible] view with the Gra[illegible] teresting picture of [illegible] a Turkish nobleman—

Notwithstanding the panic, [illegible] penetra[illegible] the seraglio of the Grand Vizir, Bedschid Pasha, then holding his court at Adrianople; he having expressed a desire to cast eyes on us; we being equally willing to salute him, as one of the lions of Turkey. He had lately come from Schumla, whence his journey was as a triumphant march, consequent on his dignity. The Beys and Agas of the towns which he passed prostrated themselves before his horse; and as he approached the city, the Pasha, Husseyin and Alish, met him, and dismounting, kissed his stirrup. We had, therefore, reason to esteem ourselves honoured by his invitation, enhanced by the gracious reception which he gave us. His residence had an air of barbaric magnificence. Saddled steeds were in the court; crowds of Albanians, armed to the teeth, in the halls; trimly-bearded, long-robed officers, in the ante-rooms; himself, in pelissed state, reclined in the angle of a divan at the farther end of a handsome saloon, on the floor of which were squatting his intimates in humble demeanour.

He clapped his hands and ordered coffee and pipes,—a mark of attention which we scarcely expected from one of his rank; at least not the pipes, that cherished symbol of equality, token of precedency, among the Osmanleys, which a son may not use in the presence of his father, or a younger brother in that of an elder one. And as this ceremony is the only picture of ostentation observed in Turkish social life, occupying the place of dinners and suppers, I will briefly describe it. To preface: the Chibouhgis are the most important menials of an Ottoman establishment, the favourites of the lord. He who presents the pipe to the Sultan is not only a Pasha, but can dispose of Pashalicks. They must be comely persons, and well skilled in the difficult art—only obtained by long practice—of so filling a bowl, that the slightest inspiration will spread a complete ignition over the superficies of the tobacco, replaced at each expiration by a layer of delicate white ashes. The bowl should be in the form of a bell [illegible] dad cherry [illegible] a joint [illegible] lo[illegible]

[illegible] downcast [illegible] blushes in the face, the embar- [illegible] that would accompany such a situation [illegible]aly, there began between us a cheerful and unrestrained conversation, with frank and sparkling eyes, with smiles and merriment. Hunting the exhibition of pictures, the last new novel, the Parisian opera, and the eternal and inevitable subject of the English ladies, Lord Byron, passed away two hours' time very pleasantly. Many times did the prohibited fruit (guarded by the dragon of her own virtue and modesty), I mean my lovely hostess offer me something with which I might refresh myself, and many times also entice me to repeat my visits. We were talking before a portrait of his Lordship, which she had copied. She was dressed in green silk, with a border of yellow riband: my mention that the colour was green, will spare me the trouble of telling Italians that C—— had a complexion of perfect whiteness, without which a green dress would have injured her beauty: but where is the lady who does not understand the effect of colour in dress better than Titian himself? —I gaily took my leave, my horse awaited me at the door, and thus I left this most innocent *tête-à-tête*.

These two young ladies were sisters in blood but not in state. The younger loved travelling on the Continent, and the theatres and balls of Paris; the elder loved her country and its fogs, above all the romantic scenery of Switzerland, above all the enchantments of Italy. The one played on the piano and the harp: the other gave up music, as she said, with amiable frankness, for want of ear. She told me one day, by way of compliment, that she cultivated Italian as a compensation for music. The elder, instead, contended herself with French. She in her mien was the more reserved and stately; the other, in her motions and her conversation, more winning. Drawing and riding were accomplishments common to both. It seemed, as if like the Roman emperors, who divided the empire between them, they had divided the provinces of amiability; perhaps it was a tacit convention, not to be rivals in matrimony, and to leave those who should offer, some variety in their choice. The second seemed modelled for an Englishman who had travelled on the Continent; the first for one who had never left Old England. Both however, are amiable, each in her own way; but if I were *condemned* to renounce one of them, I would select her who loves the Continent the most.

I have traced these sketches to give an idea of that class of society which in England is the best informed, the most hospitable, the most beneficent, and the most virtuous of all; and which, being there immeasurably more numerous than in any other country, forms, so to speak, the heart of the nation. I ought now to ascend to that sphere which Parini delineates in his poem: but I draw myself back—not so much because the higher classes almost every where have a strong resemblance to each other; and model themselves on the same code of caprice, etiquette, prejudice, and nothingness, as because my object is rather to display the base of the national pyramid than the apex. This is the error reprobated in several modern historians, who have given us merely the history of kings and courts, as if a nation consisted only of a monarch and a few hundred noblemen, and all the rest were only an anonymous something not worthy of a glance: the same error, I repeat, may be imputed to many modern travellers; who, instead of becoming acquainted with a nation, are contented with knowing a few individuals. Besides, whoever wishes to know the manners of the higher classes, may consult truer and better painters than I am; such as Pope, in the *Rape of the Loch;* Lord Byron, in *Don Juan*; the fashionable newspaper, *The Morning Post;* and, above all, the novel published last year, under the title of *Almack's*: this spirited novel is a magic lantern of the most ridiculous characters in the fashionable world painted in the liveliest colours. The author is a sort of Devil-on-two-sticks, who lays bare all the cabals and littleness of the earthly demigods. But if the author should be a lady, as I have some suspicion, I beg to withdraw the comparision of the Devil-on-two-sticks, and to say, that she is an angel who writes like an angel!—*Count Pecchio's observations*

ON THE POSSIBILITY AND PROBABLE ADVANTAGES OF ESTABLISHING A STEAM NAVIGATION ON THE MARANON, AMAZONS, OR PARA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

When by the South American revolutions, regions were laid open to commercial enterprise that had previously been inaccessible, impressions were received relative to the resources of the countries bordering on the Pacific, more especially of Chili Peru, as absurd as they proved injurious to our merchants yet the profits derived from the first adventures, from every Individual in the countries opened being in want of every article of European manufacture, whilst, from the produce of their mines, and the plunder of their churches during the revo- [illegible]ionary troubles, they were in possession of a [illegible]undant supply of precious metals, the [illegible]as for a time strengthened, and being [illegible]orted by the temporary rage for [illegible]n this country, factories were es- [illegible]a supposed increasing demand [illegible]very short time, however, [illegible]d experienced on the first [illegible]and Peruvian ports was [illegible]mand having been sup- [illegible]stock of silver dis- [illegible]glutted, and the [illegible]ous losers.

[illegible]e-actions, South [illegible]e of Paradise, [illegible]plunderers, [illegible]ose who had [illegible]pposition to [illegible]as naturally [illegible]d the principle, [illegible]rinciple, was advocat- [illegible]vorst of all tyrannies,— [illegible]er Bolivar. Time which [illegible]nd impartial history will [illegible]he crimes and energies of [illegible]w the scales are regaining [illegible]he South Americans, having [illegible]rience, are modifying their [illegible]uropeans having in some [illegible] recovered their disappointed expectations, are beginning more temporately to estimate the resources of the new world, and what is most important, to see in what direction they really lay. That the vast and luxuriant regions of the Maranon Amazons, or more properly than either, of the Para, meaning in the Indian language, whence the term is derived, the Great Water, will at some period, and that probaby ere long, produce an important effect upon the commerce of the world, and consequently upon the condition of the human race, cannot be doubted: indeed, that a country most exuberant in its vegitation, producing in a state of nature many commodities valuable in commerce, with various other commodities as yet unknown to commerce, and affording unequalled advantages for communication by means of the largest river of the globe, and its numerous tributaries, several of which rival the largest rivers of Europe, should continue unavailable, are facts so extraordinary as to appear at first sight almost incredible, and it may naturally be asked, if this really be the case, if such statements be true, how is it that these regions have not been made available?

By reference to the map it will be seen that the countries towards the sources of this river—for most rivers have many sources—belonged previous to the late revolution to Spain; whilst the countries at its mouth, and along the greater part of its course, belonged to Portugal: it was equally the policy of both these Governments to prohibit communications with their South American colonies. Moreover, until the application of steam to the purposes of navigation the difficulties of overcoming the rate of the stream, and directing vessels in the channel of the river, for the deepest water is found in the strongest current, amounted, if not to barriers, to important checks, and—steam vessels not having as yet navigated these waters—are experienced at this day.

The best general proof of what might be effected by establishing a steam-navigation on the Maranon is what has been effected by such means on the Mississippi; the state of that river in 1803, as described in an interesting paper published in Professor Jameson's *Philosophical Journal*, being as near as possible the present state of the Maranon. Further details it has been the object of the expedition undertaken and the journal published by me to supply. The plan adopted has been to state plainly such practical details as I was from time to time enabled to collect during the expedition, and as may enable the reader to judge of the resources of the country and the capability of its rivers, without professing to enter into scientific minutiæ, and from these sources such occasional information has been given as appeared likely to be of service to the public.

H. LISTER MAW, Lieutenant, R. N.

GENTLEMEN'S FASHIONS.

THE *Gentleman's Magazine of Fashion* instructs us this month elaborately on our costume. The oracular air with which the teacher instructs the public on the important points of dress commands attention; and it is impossible not to perceive how much the individual character of the gentleman depends upon the regard which is had to the principles of taste. A slouched hat, a huge pair of flaps to a sort of half-farming half-regimental coat, breeches' pockets hanging down at the turn-up-like the corner of a window-curtain loosened from the pin, and short trowsers without straps, curling upwards in an unmentionable manner, and wrinkling below as if they were scorching before a fire would destroy any man in the estimation of society. Respectability cannot be mantained in a claret-coloured coat and a sky blue waiscoat: men must philosophise on appearances if they would hold the good opinion of the world; for neither genius, integrity, nor wealth itself can stand up against the odious cut of a pair of leather gaiters, or the antediluvian barbarism of a salmon-coloured neckerchief. A man may be shabby genteel with impunity, if his clothes be properly cut, for there is some trust to be placed in a man who has not yet openly violated the decencies of life; but if a man be shabby and vulgar at the same time, nobody will sympathise with his misfortunes, or believe it possible that he can possess any claim upon the humanity of well-dressed people.

The fashions for December have not fluctuated so much as the approach of winter would have led us to expect, and we are rather morti fied at discovering that we are not to be put out of our way so far as we might reasonably have anticipated. Coats and waistcoats are still allowed to be worn, with some material and appropriate alterations in shape and colour; nor do we find that trowsers are entirely dispensed with.

Gentlemen's winter frock coats are now universally made of napped Harrington; or those who object to the tufted surface of a Harrington wear a stout milled kersey. Fashion, in this respect, seems to be imperative, for gentlemen will not now wear two coats while one can be made to do.

It is satisfactory to know the usage of gentlemen in this particular, for sundry uninformed persons, especially in the country, might suppose that it was the custom of gentlemen to wear two coats when one would be enough. But gentlemen are much more economical than is generally supposed. They find it convenient, for the sake of others, not to set an example of extravagance; and they sometimes, out of the same kind of feeling, wear out their coats to the last thread, to the great discomfiture of the tailors. The Harrington family are especially favoured in the world of fashion which has perpetuated various articles of dress and fashion, under their name. The Earl of Harrington, we perceive, gives the title to the new species of body cloth; and was the respected godfather of the Petersham great coat, before the honours of his lordship were merged in the earldom. The generic name of the family, too, dignifies the light gig that is known as the Stanhope. But it must not be supposed that the Harrington coat (although his lordship is possessed of the most remarkable *foot* in England,) is to kick all other sorts of coats out of use.

TOO GOOD TO BE TRUE.

MR. O'CONNNEL has consented to abandon the agitation of the repeal question, on two conditions;—First, that Mr. John WILSON CROKER acknowledge himself, without reserve, to be the author of the Marquis of LONDONDERRY'S *Narrative of the Peninsular war*: and secondly, that the representation of Ireland be vested in him, Mr. O'CONNELL, and his son MAURICE, their heirs, executors, and assigns, for ever.

Miss MARTINEAU undertakes to demonstrate, upon arithmetical principles, the essential connection between wind and water. Her mode of accomplishing this object is said to be very curious. The greater quantity is, by a new process, to be deducted from the lesser, and the result is shown to be greater than either. In the course of this demonstration several well known facts are elicited—such as that two and two make four, and that three times five make fifteen—so that, although it will be extremly difficult to comprehend the final inferences, there will be much in the progress of the inquiry that will be familiar to every body.

Sir JOHN CAM HOBHOUSE proposes to take an early opportunity of explaining the rise, progress, and present state of public opinion, for the benefit of such gentlemen as are silly enough to suppose that because a straw may indicate the course of the wind, it will be a safe guide in a whirlpool.

Mr. COBBETT is expected to introduce a bill to abolish the cabinet, and to appoint himself to the office of sole contractor for the management of public affairs.

A patent is spoken of for changing Sir CHARLES WETHERELL'S name. As he could not weather Oxford, his friends do not consider it discreet that he should continue to be designated *weather-all*.

A coalition is spoken of between Gog and Magog, the object of which is to secure the return of Alderman SCALES at the next general election for the City of London.

A full-length likeness of Mr. CARUS WILSON is announced, as an appropriate Christmas gift for the *rising* generation.

The tory party decline the use of pies this Christmas, substituting *conserves* in their stead; Radicals are all for *minced-meat* and the Whig for *trifles*.

MASQUERADING ADVENTURES.

In the amusing memoirs of Dr. Burney, by his daughter, Madame d'Arblay, we find the following stories told at an evening party by Bruce. the African traveller, just after he had come home with his tales of wonder about Abyssinia:—

"Mr. Bruce left all his exploits, his wanderings, his varnishings, his appearances, his harps so celestial, and his bullocks so terrestrial, to plant all our entertainment within a hundred yards of our own coterie,—namely, at the masquerades at the Haymarket.

"Thus it was. He inquired of Mrs Strange where he could find Mrs. Twoldham, a lady of his acquaintance, a very fine woman, but remarkably dissipated, whom he wished to see.

"'Truth' Mrs. Strange answered, 'she did not know; but if he would take a turn to a masquerade or two, he would be sure to light upon her, as she never missed one.,

"'What,' cried he, laughing, 'has she not had enough of masquerades? Bravo, Mrs. Twoldham! I honour your spirit.'

"He then laughed so cordially, that we were tempted, by such extraordinary good-humour, to beg him, almost in a body, to permit us to partake of his mirth.

"He complied very gaily. 'A friend of mine he cried, 'before I went abroad, had so often been teased to esquire her to some of these medleys, that he thought to give the poor woman a surfeit of them to free himself of her future importunity. Yet she was a very handsome woman, very handsome indeed; but just as they were going into the great room he had got one of her visiting cards ready, and contrived, as they passed through a crowded passage, to pin to the back of her robe, 'Mrs. Twoldham, Wimpole-street; and not three steps had she tripped forward, before some one called out, 'Hah! Mrs. Twoldham! how do you do, Mrs. Twoldham?' 'Oho, Mrs. Twoldham, are you here' cried another. 'Well, Ma'am, and how do all friends in Wimpole-street do?' till the poor woman was half out of her wits to know how so many people had discovered her. So she thought that perhaps her forehead was in sight, and she perked up her mask; but she did not less hear, 'Ah, it's you, Mrs. Twoldham, is it?' Then she supposed she had left a peep at her chin, and down again was tugged the poor mask; but still, 'Mrs. Twoldham!' and 'How do you do, my dear Mrs. Twoldham?' was rung in her ears at every step; till at last she took it into her head that some one, who by chance had detected her, had sent her name round the room; so she hurried off like lightning to the upper suite of apartmentts. But 'twas all the same. 'Well, I declare, if here is not Mrs. Twoldham!' cries the first person that passed her. 'So she is, I protest,' cried another; 'I am very glad to see you, my dear ma.am! What say you to giving me a little breakfast tomorrow morning? You know where, Mrs. Twoldham—at our old haunt in Wimpole-street.' But at last the corner of an unlucky

[illegible] ENGLISH VILLA—TETE—A-TETE—"THE BETTER CLASS."

[illegible] was a visit in debt to a widow-lady, mother of two beautiful girls, through an invitation to dinner [illegible] received. This lady's villa is situated in a delicious spot, at the foot of a hill crowned by an old and noble wood, approached by a winding, gently-sloping path across meadows, and plantations within the same enclosure. The house is protected from the wind, and from excessive heat; it is not large, in comparison with the immense and useless Italian palaces, but is sufficiently spacious for an English villa, and enjoys a view of a range of hills, irregular in form, clad with trees, and within the space that can be taken in by the eye. The quiet, the mystery of the neighbouring wood, the song of the birds, the flocks feeding in the meadows, all seem to say, "Here reigns love!" What then if I add that the two young ladies of the mansion are beautiful, graceful, and courteous, with rosy cheeks, and copious ringlets of flowing hair—

"Whose large blue eyes, fair locks, and snowy hands.
Might shake the saintship of an anchorite?"—BYRON.

Almost every day they ride out alone with their groom; on excursions over the neighbouring country, and are sometimes present for a few moments at a foxchase, when, at reynard's first breaking cover, the shrill horn and the cry of a hundred panting hounds are heard together, and the red-coated horsemen leaping hedge and ditch, scour the country at a headlong gallop. They have passed [illegible]wo or three months at Paris, speak of it with en- [illegible]husiasm, and are eager to return. They speak [illegible]rench, and stammer a little Italian. The piano, [illegible]he harp, drawing, light reading, the conservatory, [illegible]d a little flower-garden cultivated with their own [illegible]nds, divide the time that riding, visiting, balls, [illegible]itations, and the annual two-months' visit to [illegible]don, leave them. I had selected a rainy day, [illegible]I might be sure of finding the family at home; [illegible]English ladies pay little regard to the wea- [illegible]ot got half across the garden before [illegible] carriage, which was [illegible] on [illegible] out. I [illegible]

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table rubbed off the visiting card, and a waiter, who picked it up, grinned from ear to ear, and asked her if it was hers; and the poor woman fell into such a trance of passion, that my friend was afraid for his eyes; and all the more, because, do what he would, he could not refrain from laughing in her face.'

"You can scarcely conceive how heartily he laughed himself,; he quite chuckled with all the enjoyment in mischief of a holyday school-boy; and he harped upon the subject with such facetious pleasure that no other could be started.

"'I once knew,' he cried, 'a man, his name was Robert Chambers, and a good-natured little fellow he was, who was served this very trick the first masquerade he went to in London, upon fresh coming from Scotland. A gentleman who went to it with him, wrote upon his black domino with chalk 'This is little Bob Chambers, fresh come from Edinburgh;' and immediately some one called out in passing him, 'What Bob! Little Bob Chambers! How do you do, my boy?' 'Faith,' says Bob to his friend, 'the people of this fine London are pretty impudent! I don't know that I know a soul in the whole town, and the first person I meet makes free to call me plain Bob!' But when he went on, and found that every creature in every room did the same, he grew quite outrageous at being treated with so little ceremony; and he stamped with his foot at one, and clinched his fist at another, and asked how they dared call him Bob? 'What! a'nt you Bob, then?' replies one; 'O yes, you are! you're Bob, my Bob, as sure as a gun! Bob Chamber! Little Bob Chambers! And I hope you have left all well at Edinburgh, my Bob!' In vain he rubbed by them, and tried to get on, for they called to him quite at a distance, 'Bob! Bob! come hither, I say! come hither, my Bobby! my Bob of all Bobs! You're welcome from Edinburgh, my Bob! 'Well, then," he said, 'twas clear the devil owed him a spite, and had told his name from top to bottom of every room.' Poor Bob! he made a wry face at the very sound of a masquerade to the end of his days.'"

ELECTION EPIGRAMS.

I.

LIMERICK.

When Limerick, in idle whim,
Moore as her member lately courted,
The "boys," for form's sake, ask'd of him
To state what party he supported:—
When thus the answer promptly ran,
(Now give the wit his meed of glory!)
"I'm of no party, as a man—
"But, as a poet, *am-a-tory*."

II.

WESTMINSTER.

Evans, a man but little tried, God wot,
To his electors cries "Forget me not!"
And Hobhouse answers with ungodly glee,
"E'en as you please, but oh *re-member* me!"

III.

TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.

"Well, how get you on?"
Said a Reverend Don
To a canvassing sharer in Trinity fees;
"Why, to tell you the truth,
"My dear Dean," said the youth,
"We can only get on, as you see, *by degrees*!"

IV.

DUBLIN.

The pious Gordon posts to Dublin city,
Lifts up to Heaven his eyes and hands so pure;
Then seeks the carnal aid of a committee
To make his calling and election sure:
In vain—Poor hypocrite, if thou should'st want
A motto for thy future polls, take this—"*I can't.*"

E.

AUTUMN.

WRITTEN AFTER A RIDE BY THE SCHUYLKILL, IN OCTOBER.

BY MISS FANNY KEMBLE.

(FROM THE NEW YORK MIRROR.)

Thou comest not in sober guise,
In mellow cloak of russet clad;
Thine are no melancholy skies.
Nor hueless flowers, pale and sad;
But, like an emperor, triumphing,
With gorgeous robes of tyrian dye,
Full flush of fragrant blossoming,
And glowing purple canopies,
How call ye this the season's fall,
That seems the pageant of the year?
Richer and brighter far than all
The pomp that Spring and Summer wear.
Red falls the western light of day
On rock and stream and winding shore;
Soft woody banks and granite gray,
With amber clouds are curtained o'er;
The wide clear waters sleeping lie
Beneath the evening's wings of gold,
And on their glassy breast the sky
And banks their mingled hues unfold.
Far in the tangled woods, the ground
Is strewn with fallen leaves, that lie,
Like crimson carpets, all around,
Beneath a crimson canopy.
The sloping sun, with arrows bright,
Pierces the forest's waving maze;
The universe seems wrapt in light—
A floating robe of rosy haze.
Oh, Autumn! thou art here a king,
And round thy throne the smiling hours
A thousand fragment tributes bring,
Of golden fruits and blushing flowers.

MISCELLANEA.

EXECUTION OF A TURKISH TRAITOR.—Into this space two men stepped from the body of the guard; one, old and ugly, and meanly dressed; the other, young and handsome, and richly attired in the old costume. The office of one of them was not doubtful, by the long ataghan in his hand; the other, by his firm step, and the unconcerned air with which he glanced around, might have passed for the provost marshal, had not his manner soon announced that he was destined to act a more important part; and he knew it, for he at once knelt down, without prompting, and suffered his thumbs to be tied behind him with a piece of string, that he might not involuntarily interfere with the operation. The executioner then took off his turban, tied up Mohammed's lock, and adjusted the denounced head in the most favourable position for displaying his skill, desiring its owner to hold it steady. So peculiarly adapted [illegible] costume, having no collars, to the despatch [illegible] head cutting, as to make it probable that it was originally adopted by slavish courtiers as symbolic of their necks being always ready. This preparation did not occupy two minutes, during which it was uncertain which of the two showed greatest coolness. Drawing, then, his ataghan, the executioner held it up in act to strike, and, in this position, recited the offence—"conspiracy," &c. It was an awful picture; a moment of breathless excitement to all present excepting the two actors, the one of whom the most interested in the event, appearing the most careless. Being close to him, *malgre moi*, I watched him narrowly, but could not perceive the slightest change in his florid countenace, or a tremour in his fine limbs. Both, at such a crisis, would have been pardonable in the boldest. Having heard his crime, he cried, in a firm voice, "Oh! Mohammed, I die innocent; to thee I consign my soul." He repeated these words, with some others to the same purport, when the finisher of the law, impatient, demanded "Are you ready?" The gallant fellow with an energy of tone which showed that his spirit already saw the "dark-eyed girls," promptly answered "Ready." The moment after, his head, struck off by one blow was rolling in the dust: The blood instantaneously gushed out of the body, the neck slightly palpitated; life vanished with the rapidity of thought.—*Slade's Records of Travels in Turkey, Greece, &c.*

A FOREIGNER'S REMARKS ON ENGLISH CHARACTERS AND MANNERS.—In England, time is a revenue, a treasure, an estimable commodity. The Englishman is not covetous of money, but he is supremely covetous of time. It is wonderful how exactly the English keep to their appointments. They take out their watch, regulate it by that of their friend, and are punctual at the place and hour. English pronunciation itself seems invented to save time: they eat the letters and whistle the words. Thus Voltaire had some reason to say, "The English gain two hours a day more than we do, by eating their syllables." The English use few compliments, because they are a loss or of time; their salute is a nod, or, at the utmost, a corrosion of the four monosyllables, "How d'ye do?" The ends of their letters always show more simplicity than ceremony: they have not "the honour to repeat the protestations of their distinguished regard and profound consideration" to his "most illustrious lordship," whose "most humble most devoted, and most obsequious servants" they "have the honour to be." Their very language seems to be in a hurry; since it is in a great part composed of monosyllables, and two of them, again, are often run into one. The great quantity of monosyllables look like an abridged way of writing; a kind of short-hand. The English talk little, I suppose that they may not lose time; it is natural, therefore, that a nation which sets the highest value upon time should make the best chronometers; and that all, even among the poorer classes, should be provided with watches. The mail-coach guards have chronometers worth £80 sterling, because they must take care never to arrive five minutes past the time appointed. At the place of their destination, relations, friends, and servants are already collected to receive passengers and parcels. When a machine is so complicated as England is, it is essential for everything to be exact, or the confusion would be ruinous.—*Count Pecchio.*

DON JUAN.—Lord Byron told me, that La Contess Guieciola had repeatedly asked him to discontinue Don Juan, as its immorality shocked her, and that she could not bear that anything of the kind should be written under the same roof with her. "To please her," said Byron, "I gave it up for some time, and have only got permission to continue it on condition of making my hero a more moral person; I shall end by making him turn Methodist; this will please the English, and be an amende honourable for his sins and mine. I once got an anonymous letter, written in a very beautiful female hand." said Byron, "on the subject of Don Juan, with a beautiful drawing, beneath which was written, 'When Byron wrote the first canto of Don Juan, Love, that had often guided his pen, resigned it to Sensuality; and Modesty, covering her face with her veil, to hide her, blushes and dry her tears, fled from him for ever. The drawing," continued Byron, "represented Love and Modesty turning their backs on wicked me; and Sensuality, a fat, flushed, wingless Cupid, presenting me with a pen. Was not this a pretty conceit? At all events, it is some consolation to occupy the attention of women so much, though it is but by my faults; and I confess it gratifies me."—*Lady Blessington's Conversations with Lord Byron: New Monthly Magazine.*

A LETTER FROM A SETTLER FOR LIFE IN VAN DIEMAN'S LAND.—*To Mary, at No. 45, Mount-street, Grosvenor square:*—Dear Mary—Little did I Think wen I advertisd in the Tims for another Plaice of taking wan in Vandemin's land. But so it his and hear I am amung Kangerooses and Savidges and other Forriners. But government offering to Yung Wimmin to Find them in Vittles and Drink and Close and Husbands was turms not be sneazed at, and so I rit to the Outlandish Seekertary and he was so Kind as Grant.—When this cums to Hand go to Number 22 Pimpernel Place And mind and go betwixt Six and seven For your own Sake cos then the fammilys Having Diner give my kind love to betty Housmad and Say I am safe of my Jurney to Forrin parts and I hope master has never Mist the wine and brought them into truble on My accounts. But I did not like to leave for Ever without treeting my Friends and feller servents and Drinking to all their fairwells. In my Flury wen the Bell rung I forgot to take My own Key out of missis Tekaddy but I hope sum wan had the thought And it is in Good went out of My Head as was [illegible] my lo[illegible] give to Gorge and Willum and the t[illegible] at the too next dores But I hope and Trust [illegible] ty pacified them with lox of Her hone as [illegible] to Be dun wen I rit Her from dover. [illegible] wen I furst see the dover Wite clifts [illegible] wat with squemishness and Feling[illegible] repentid givin Ingland warning And ha[illegible] if I was goin to better my self. But the steward was verry kind tho I could make Him no returns xcept by Dustin the ship for Him Ann helpin to wash up his dishes. Their was 50 moor Young Wimmin of us and By way of passing tim We agread to tell our Histris of our selves taken by Turns But they all turnd out Alick we had All left on account of Testacious masters And crustacious Mississes and becos the Wurks was to much For our Strenths but betwixt you and Me the reel truths was being Flirted with and unprommist by perfidus young men. With sich exampils before there Minds I wunder sum of them was unprudent enuff to Lissen to the Salers whome are covered with Pitch but famus Not stiking to there Wurds, has for Me the Mate chose to be verry Partickler wan nite Setting on a Skane of Rops but I giv Him is Anser and lucky I did for Am infourmd he as Got to more Marred Wives in a state of Biggamy thank Goodness wan ean marry in new Wurlds without mates. Since I have bean in My pressent Sitiation I have had between too and three offers for my Hands and expex them Evry day to go to fistcufs about Me this is sum thing lick treeting Wimmins as Wimmin ought to be treeted Nun of your sarsy Buchers and Backers as brakes their Promissis the sam as PiCrust wen its maid Lite and shrivvry And then laffs in Your face and say they can hav anny Gal they lick round the Square I dont menshun names but Eddard as drives the Fancy bred wil no wat I mean. As soon as ever the Botes rode to Land I dont agrivate the Truth to say their was haf a duzzin Bows apeace to Hand us ont to shoar and sum go so for as say they was offered to thro Specking Trumpits afore they left the Ship-side.—*Hood's Comic Annual.*

DREADFUL SCENE.—In the *Life of a Sailor*, lately published, we find the following narrative of a wreck off Havannah, which we shall only preface by observing, that a crew have been forced to take to the boat, which was upset.—"Even in this moment of peril, the dicipline of the navy assumed its command. At the order from the lieutenant for the men on the keel to relinquish their position, they instantly obeyed the boat was turned over, and once more the expedient was tried—but quite in vain; for no sooner had the two men begun to bale with a couple of hats, and the safety of the crew to appear within the bounds of probability, than one man declared he saw the fin of a shark. No language can convey the panic which seized the struggling seamen: a shark is at all times an object of horror to a sailor; and those who have seen the destructive jaws of these voracious fish, and their immense and almost incredible power—their love in blood, and their bold daring to obtain it—alone can form an idea of the sensations produced to a swimmer by the cry of 'a shark! a shark!' Every man now struggled to obtain a moments safety. All discipline was unavailing, the boat again turned keel up: one man only gained his security to be pushed from it by others; and thus their strength began to fail from long-continued exertion. As, however, the enemy so much dreaded did not make its appearance, Smith once more urged them to endeavour to save themselves by the only means left, that of the boat; and he desired those who held on by the gunwale, to keep plashing in the water by their legs, in order to frighten the monsters at which they were so alarmed. Once more had hope began to dawn; the boat was clear to her thwarts, and four men were in her at hard work: a little forbearance and a little obedience, and they were safe. At this moment, when those in the water urged their messmates in a boat to continue baling with unremitted exertion, a noise was heard close to them, and about fifteen sharks came right in amongst them. The panic was ten times more dreadful than before; the boat again was upset by the simultaneous endeavour to escape the danger; and the twenty two sailors were again devoted to destruction. At first the sharks did not seem inclined to seize their prey, but swam in amongst the men, playing in the water, sometimes leaping about and rubbing against their victims. This was a short duration—a loud shriek from one of the men announced his sudden pain; a shark had seized him by the leg, and severed it entirely from the bo[illegible] No sooner had the blood been tasted [illegible] long dreaded attack took place; a[illegible] another shriek proclaimed the l[illegible] some were torn from the boa[illegible] vainly endeavoured to cling[illegible] posed, sunk from the fea[illegible] dreadful peril. Mr. S[illegible] all horrible deaths the[illegible] await him, gave h[illegible] coolness; and to [illegible] poor departed c[illegible] beyed, again the[illegible] two men were [illegible] pear, still ho[illegible] the officer [illegible] the survivo[illegible] gunwale, a[illegible] himself held [illegible] plauded his me[illegible] and were not to be [illegible] in one short moment, [illegible] plashing, as he looked [illegible] the progress, a shark s[illegible] bit them off just above th[illegible] ture was not strong enough [illegible] without a groan; but Smith [illegible] conceal the misfortune; n[illegible] resisted the endeavour[illegible]

a heel on [illegible] ing poor Smith re[illegible] and he rolled overboard and was drow[illegible] last bubbling cry was soon lost amidst the shrieks of his former companions—he sunk t[illegible] rise no more. At eight o'clock in the eveni[illegible] the Magpie was upset; it was calculated by t[illegible] two survivors, that their companions had died by nine. The sharks seemed satisfied fo[illegible] moment, and they with gallant hearts, resolve[illegible] to profit by the precious time in order to save themselves; they righted the boat, and one getting over the bows, and the other over the stern, they found themselves although nearly exhausted, yet alive, and in comparative security; they began the work of baling, and soon lightened the boat sufficiently not to be easily upset when both sat down to rest. The return of the sharks was the signal for their return to labour. The voracious monsters endeavoured to upset the boat, they swam by its side in seeming anxiety for their prey; but after waiting some time they separated—the two rescued seamen found themselves free from their insatiable enemies, and by the blessing of God, saved."—[They were picked up next day by a brig.]

HAULING A SHIP BY MACHINERY.—On Thursday week, an experiment of hauling a ship up a slip was tried successfully by Mr. White, of Gosport, in the presence of several gentlemen who seemed highly interested and gratified at the result. Mr. White's mode is to float out a wooden carriage or cradle, which is placed under the vessel and fixed, and which is then drawn up a slide, whose ascent is 11-sixteenths of an inch to twelve inches, or about five feet in one hundred, by means of a chain connected with a capstan. The rollers are in the slide, but are attached to the carriage or cradle, and are placed very near to each other, This arrangement, by dividing the strain, prevents a vast deal of friction. The vessel drawn up on Thursday, was the merchant ship Europe, of 500 tons and the force employed, five horses, attended by two men. The experiment was entirely successful, and was completed without the slightest accident.—*Portsmouth Herald.*

ECONOMY IN SHIPS.—The French marine have made a discovery which is likely to have considerable effect in reducing the expense of constructing vessels. Mix pitch and tar with essence of tobacco, and use this mixture to caulk the ships; by it they are preserved from worm which the tar thus prepared poisons. This w[illegible] save the expense of copper bottoms, and ma[illegible] a diminution of some millions annually in the expenses of the naval department.

LAWYERS IN THE NEW PARLIAMENT.—The members of the legal profession seem to have been remarkably unlucky during the late elections. Among those are found the names of Wetherell, Wilde, Sugden, J. Williams, C. Follett, Wakefield, Pemberton, Temple, Moore, *Freshfield*, Halcombe. The following list includes the principal members of the law who are returned to Parliament: Campbell, Horne, Scarlett, Spankie, F. Pollock, W. Brougham, Tancred, Roebuck. *D. W. Harvey*, Godson, Hill, Ewart, Carter, Poulter, Lushington, Jervis, *Faithful Wilks*.—[Those in Italics are solicitors.]—*Legal Examiner.*

This is only 3 per cent. of Law on all the rest of the House. Considering what a much higher percentage interferes in all other affairs, it must be understood that the rate is extremely moderate. It would be very useful to have a Committee of Lawyers for the preparation or correction of Bills; but we hardly ever yet saw good from the admission of a *practising* lawyer into the Commons as a member; and of all the men that do enter, probably the objects of lawyers are least national and disinterested.

It is a singular fact, that the Board of Co[illegible] trol, as at present constructed, contains fi[illegible] Scottish gentlemen—viz. Mr. Charles Gra[illegible] the President; and Messrs. Robert Gord[illegible] Stewart Mackenzie, Robert Grant, and H[illegible] Mackenzie, Commissioners. Mr. C. Gra[illegible] Mr. S. Mackenzie are candidates [illegible] presentation of Scotch Counti[illegible] to the Boa[illegible]